NEWPORT MERCURY.

Printed and published by *L. ROUSMANIERE & Wm. BARBER*, opposite the BRICK-MARKET.

[*Price $ 2 per Ann.—$ 1 in Advance.*] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1809. [VOL. 49.—No. 2477.]

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L. ROUSMANIERE,
No. 1 & 2 Long-Wharf,

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☞ Books made to any pattern, at the shortest notice, and lowest price.

WRITING, LETTER & WRAPPING PAPER.

80 Reams best Brandywine Royal, Medium, Foolscap and Letter-Paper :—250 reams Burbank's best Foolscap, Pot and Letter-Paper :—30 reams best English wove, hot-pressed and laid Letter-Paper :—100 reams good Foolscap Writing-Paper, at 275 cents per ream, suitable for Lawyer's Offices, Grocers, &c. :—200 reams of Pot Writing-Paper, at 250 Cents per ream :—And 200 reams Wrapping-Paper of a superior quality, at 108 cents per ream,—is for sale as above in either large or small quantities, as cheap, and upon as accommodating terms, as can be procured at any store or manufactory in New-England.

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Newport, Sept. 22 1809.

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Newport, April 28, 1809.

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Has for Sale at his Store on his Wharf, next North of the Ferry-Wharf.

TAR Pitch, Turpentine and Rosin by the Hundred or single barrel; Corn by the Hundred or single bushel; Beef and Pork; Iron assorted; Iron Hoop by the bundle or quantity, cut and wrought Nails by the cask or retail, and 8d flats for sheathing; Paper for ditto; Salt by the hundred or single bushel, 10 casks fresh Rice: a small cargo of Cedar Shingles, just landed from North-Carolina; Also just landing, a quantity of Philadelphia superfine Flour, together with an Assortment of Groceries.

GILBERT CHASE.
Newport, June 30, 1809.

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Albert W. Gardiner,
Informs his Friends and the Public,

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TWO THOUSAND bushels Bonavista SALT, now landing from on board the ship Sachem, at Stevens's Wharf, for sale on liberal terms.

ALSO,

One-quarter of the ship SAHEM, burthen 214 Tons, 2½ years old, carries a very large cargo, and is in complete order for sea.—Apply to
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JOB TOWNSEND, }

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to
SARAH REMINGTON, *Admx.*
Newport, June 4, 1809.

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56 Puncheons St. Croix Rum.
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75 chests Souchong Tea.
8 do. Hyson skin ditto.
26,000 lb. West-India Coffee.
15 bags Pimento.
74 bales Upland Cotton.
100 boxes Muscatel Raisins.
55 barrels N. Y. inspected prime Pork.
60 Tons assorted Swedes Iron.
700 quintals Codfish.
15 boxes Window Glass.
150 reams Wrapping Paper.
100 do. Foolscap Do.
3 Hogsheads Loaf Sugar.

Also the following fresh imported DRY GOODS.

5 Cases India Silks.
600 pieces blue Nankeen.
200 do. yellow Ditto.
250 do. white Ditto.
3 bales Superfine Broadcloths.
2 cases Cotton Sewings.
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1 do. men's and women's Gloves.
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1 do. Cambrick Muslins.
1 do. Bombazetts.
1 bale Cassimeres.
1 case Velvets.
100 pieces Russia Diaper.
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No. 2, CHURCH-STREET, HAS FOR SALE,

A GENUINE Assortment of GROCERIES, comprising every article in demand, which he will exchange cheap for cash or negotiable paper.—Those who please to favour him with their custom, may be assured of procuring genuine and warranted articles.—Town and Country Grocers will find it advantageous in calling at No. 2, where they may make good speculations.

N. B. Country Produce received in payment for Groceries, or to sell on Commission.

Newport, July 21, 1809.

Will be Sold at Public VENDUE,
On the 9th day of the next month, at XI o'clock in the Forenoon, on the premises in Middletown.

THE well-known FARM late belonging to *Benjamin Easton*, deceased.—For natural fertility of soil, for advantages of sea manure, for high state of cultivation and improvement, for valuable stone quarries, and for salubrity and pleasantness of situation it is too well known to need any particular description.—Terms and conditions of sale will be made known at the time and place of sale. *Also*, A piece of Marsh Land containing between three and four Acres be the same more or less, situated and lying in the Pond, commonly called and known by the name of Easton's Pond.—Immediately after the sale of the above mentioned premises, will be Sold a convenient Dwelling House in Griffin-street, near the summit of the Hill, with the Lot of Land belonging to it, measuring on Griffin-street fifty feet, and fifty feet on Barney-street, and extending 122 feet from one street to the other.

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Newport 8th of 9th mo. 1809.

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THE HOUSE and Lot occupied by *Benjamin Wightman*, formerly the property of Christopher Ellery, Esq adjoining the Methodist Chapel in Marlborough-street. The House is large and commodious, with a good cellar, and a well of water in the yard.

Also, One Lot directly opposite said House, and fronting on Marlborough and Charles-street, 60 by 40 feet, be the same more or less.—*Also*, One lot directly opposite to the westward, and fronting on Marlborough and Charles-streets continued, 50 by 75 feet be the same more or less.—All of which will be sold without reserve.—Conditions easy, which will be made known at the time of sale. For further particulars, apply to

JAMES PERRY, or
BENJAMIN WIGHTMAN.
Newport, August 14, 1809.

Rhode-Island Bridge Company.

THE Directors request those who subscribed for Shares in this Company, and those who have become Stockholders by purchase, and have not taken out Certificates for the Shares they respectively hold, that they bring in their receipts for the instalments paid, when Certificates will be issued to them by the Subscriber for the same.—It being impossible for the Directors to know who are the real Stockholders till this is done.

M. SEIXAS, *Clerk.*
Newport, July 31, 1809.

FROM THE BALTIMORE NORTH-AMERICAN.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

AUSTRIA is on the eve of ruin; and the sword of Bonaparte by breaking up and dispersing her strength will have nearly completed his plan of continental subjugation. She has provoked his resentment, and courted the terrible destruction that awaits her. Her proud name, so formidable once to the powers of Europe, will dwindle into insignificance, and the descendants of the lofty house of Lorraine will retire, to give place to the triumphant family of the Bonapartes. We did hope that with the assistance of a powerful coalition, the illustrious Prince Charles would have come forward in the hope and confidence of success; and by dissolving the spell of Bonaparte's invincibility, have withdrawn from his person the idolatry of the army, and accelerated the downfall of his power. But Austria alone is unequal to the struggle, and cannot of herself turn the tide of success against an adversary, whose resources are daily augmenting, and whose strength already is colossal. This her last effort is the spasm and convulsion that precede the stroke of death, and her fall which otherwise might have been gradual and unfelt, will now be violent and cruel.—In her overthrow, Europe will hear the knell of its departed glory. Spain too well-instructed by experience, will hardly risk another fruitless attempt to release herself from the grasp of the conqueror; and dispirited by the fate of Austria will yield up her sceptre into his hands. The monarchs of the North, alarmed at his immeasurable ambition, and dazzled by the brilliancy of his fortune, will shrink within the pale of their Frozen Dominions, and leave the genial and voluptuous regions of the South open to his rapacity. Here we might suppose the career of his ambition would stop; and that the conquest of Austria being the blow that effectuated the completion of his schemes, he would retire to enjoy the fruits of his spoils. But here the great contest only begins. England, his last and most inveterate foe, dismembered from her former associates in the war, stands unshaken and alone, the last hope of a despairing world. She has extended her arm to the feeble and tottering powers of Europe. It is now to be proved, whether she will be able to secure her own dominions, and how far her fleets will enable her to distress her adversary, and check her haughty and resistless domination. The French always fond of fanciful analogies, have continually in their mouths the Roman saying, *delenda est Carthago*, and as they have followed up with so much success the Roman maxims of war on the land, they have the presumption to extend them to the ocean. Bonaparte is the rival of Scipio, of Pompey and of Cæsar, though he resembles those illustrious men only in a savage ambition, and his unexampled successes in war. When he passes the Alps, and coming into Italy steals the laurel of victory from the brows of the expiring Desaix, he is Hannibal, the terror of Rome.—When he carries the French arms into Egypt, and menaces with overthrow the Ottoman dynasty, when he abjures his God, and bows before the shrine of Mahomet he is Alexander, adopting the manners and superstitions of Persia to lighten the yoke of subjugation.* When, not so favoured as the son of Jupiter Ammon, fortune humiliates him from his pretended godship and wrests from him his fancied trophies, at Aboukir and Acre, like a base deserter he abandons his army to destruction, and hastens to usurp a seat from which he may speak on an equality with the kings and princes of Europe. He is the invincible Cæsar, braving the tempests and vicissitudes of fate. "Cæsarem vehis et fortunam." This is the pomp in which the admirers of Bonaparte array their idol, and this is the incense which in France is daily offered up to the man, who tramples them to the dust. But, thank God, we as yet are out of the reach of his ambition; and having the strong arm of Britain interposed between us and warfare, can speak our sentiments unconstrained by fear. We can calmly and leisurely discuss the actions of a man, who in the rapidity and extent of his conquests may be ranked with Tamerlane and Omar, but whom posterity will blush to see named with Cæsar and Alexander. As the French sing Io peans to their chief they do not forget to swell the chorus of praise with hosannas in their own applause. They are the Romans, and England the wretched Carthage, that awaits destruction at their hands. Fortunately however for the world, the reasonings of Frenchmen are not so convincing as their principles and arms are formidable. We can laugh at their fanciful analogies, so long as they keep at a respectful distance. But we must fly the contagion of their principles, as we would avoid the blast that is impregnated with disease and death. Until they find out a nearer resemblance between a cock-boat and a seventy-four, and establish a better comparison than

* Il s'abandonna, après les conquete, tous les préjuges, qui lui avoient servi a la faire. Il prit les mœurs des Perses pour ne pas desoler les Perses.—MONTESQUIEU.

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Newport, August 14, 1809.

Rhode-Island Bridge Company.

THE Directors request those who subscribed for Shares in this Company, and those who have become Stockholders by purchase, and have not taken out Certificates for the Shares they respectively hold, that they bring in their receipts for the instalments paid, when Certificates will be issued to them by the Subscriber for the same.—It being impossible for the Directors to know who are the real Stockholders till this is done.

M. SEIXAS, *Clerk.*
Newport, July 31, 1809.

FROM THE BALTIMORE NORTH-AMERICAN.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

AUSTRIA is on the eve of ruin; and the sword of Bonaparte by breaking up and dispersing her strength will have nearly completed his plan of continental subjugation. She has provoked his resentment, and courted the terrible destruction that awaits her. Her proud name, so formidable once to the powers of Europe, will dwindle into insignificance, and the descendants of the lofty house of Lorraine will retire, to give place to the triumphant family of the Bonapartes. We did hope that with the assistance of a powerful coalition, the illustrious Prince Charles would have come forward in the hope and confidence of success; and by dissolving the spell of Bonaparte's invincibility, have withdrawn from his person the idolatry of the army, and accelerated the downfall of his power. But Austria alone is unequal to the struggle, and cannot of herself turn the tide of success against an adversary, whose resources are daily augmenting, and whose strength already is colossal. This her last effort is the spasm and convulsion that precede the stroke of death, and her fall which otherwise might have been gradual and unfelt, will now be violent and cruel.—In her overthrow, Europe will hear the knell of its departed glory. Spain too well-instructed by experience, will hardly risk another fruitless attempt to release herself from the grasp of the conqueror; and dispirited by the fate of Austria will yield up her sceptre into his hands. The monarchs of the North, alarmed at his immeasurable ambition, and dazzled by the brilliancy of his fortune, will shrink within the pale of their Frozen Dominions, and leave the genial and voluptuous regions of the South open to his rapacity. Here we might suppose the career of his ambition would stop; and that the conquest of Austria being the blow that effectuated the completion of his schemes, he would retire to enjoy the fruits of his spoils. But here the great contest only begins. England, his last and most inveterate foe, dismembered from her former associates in the war, stands unshaken and alone, the last hope of a despairing world. She has extended her arm to the feeble and tottering powers of Europe. It is now to be proved, whether she will be able to secure her own dominions, and how far her fleets will enable her to distress her adversary, and check her haughty and resistless domination. The French always fond of fanciful analogies, have continually in their mouths the Roman saying, *delenda est Carthago*, and as they have followed up with so much success the Roman maxims of war on the land, they have the presumption to extend them to the ocean. Bonaparte is the rival of Scipio, of Pompey and of Cæsar, though he resembles those illustrious men only in a savage ambition, and his unexampled successes in war. When he passes the Alps, and coming into Italy steals the laurel of victory from the brows of the expiring Desaix, he is Hannibal, the terror of Rome.—When he carries the French arms into Egypt, and menaces with overthrow the Ottoman dynasty, when he abjures his God, and bows before the shrine of Mahomet he is Alexander, adopting the manners and superstitions of Persia to lighten the yoke of subjugation.* When, not so favoured as the son of Jupiter Ammon, fortune humiliates him from his pretended godship, and wrests from him his fancied trophies, at Aboukir and Acre, like a base deserter he abandons his army to destruction, and hastens to usurp a seat from which he may speak on an equality with the kings and princes of Europe. He is the invincible Cæsar, braving the tempests and vicissitudes of fate. "Cæsarem vehis et fortunam." This is the pomp in which the admirers of Bonaparte array their idol, and this is the incense which in France is daily offered up to the man, who tramples them to the dust. But, thank God, we as yet are out of the reach of his ambition; and having the strong arm of Britain interposed between us and warfare, can speak our sentiments unconstrained by fear. We can calmly and leisurely discuss the actions of a man, who in the rapidity and extent of his conquests may be ranked with Tamerlane and Omar, but whom posterity will blush to see named with Cæsar and Alexander. As the French sing Io peans to their chief they do not forget to swell the chorus of praise with hosannas in their own applause. They are the Romans, and England the wretched Carthage, that awaits destruction at their hands. Fortunately however for the world, the reasonings of Frenchmen are not so convincing as their principles and arms are formidable. We can laugh at their fanciful analogies, so long as they keep at a respectful distance. But we must fly the contagion of their principles, as we would avoid the blast that is impregnated with disease and death. Until they find out a nearer resemblance between a cock-boat and a seventy-four, and establish a better comparison than

* Il abandonna, apres les conquete, tous les prejuges, qui lui avoient servi a la faire. Il prit les meurs des Perses pour ne pas desoler les Perses.—MONTESQUIEU.

that between the barge-boats fights of the Romans and Carthagenians, and the brilliant actions at Abouker and at Trafalgar, it will be difficult to force England into an analogy with Carthage. Such imaginary refemblances; fuch quaint antiquarian fancies may do in a fociety of Ciceroni to furnifh a fubject of fparkling difcourfe in the circles of the Parifian coteries, but will never find admiffion within the cabinet of the ftatefman. They fuit the fuperficial genius of the French, who were always fonder of reafoning from analogies than from hiftory and fact. The obfcurity that envelopes the Carthagenian hiftory, renders all fuch reafonings at beft vague and unfatisfactory. Befides the difproportionate ftrength of the Britifh navy to that of France; the infular and geographical pofition of Great-Britain, fo favourable to naval aggrandizement; the excellence of her government founded in the affections of the people, are a combination of facts which find no parallel in the hiftory of the world.

England, ftrong in the allegiance and confidence of her fubjects, and defended by her impregnable navy, will fit fupreme miftrefs of the ocean, and fee the thrones of her adverfaries fink into duft. Are Bonaparte and his troops more likely to be immortal than the Britifh fleet; or is it not more probable that the latter will furvive the revolutions of his fortunes, and exift when he and the armies he now commands fhall be crumbled into duft, and fcattered to the winds of Heaven. France, in the fpirit with which which fhe makes war, has been compared to antient Rome—but there are other points of refemblance, not quite fo flattering to the pride of Frenchmen. Machiavel, who has analized the fources of the Roman power, I think, afcribes the durability of her grandeur to the inftitutions of religion, and fays Rome was particularly indebted to the laws of Numa Pompilius for her dominion and ftrength.—Thefe are his words: *"La religione introdotta da Numa fu tra le prime cagioni della felcita di quella citta, percbe quella causo bouui ordini; bouni ordini fan no bouna fortun e dalla bouna fortuua nacquero i filici successi delle impresse. E come la osservanza del culto divino e cagione della grandezza delle republiche cosi, il dispregeodi quello e cagine della rovina di esse. Chi dis. orrera infinite azioni del popolo di Roma vedra come quelli cittadini temevano piu assai rompere i giuramento chi le leggi come colore che stimavano piu la potenza di Dio che quel. la degli uomini.*

How do thefe remarks apply to the unhallowed fpoilers of the temples of religion, and atheiftic difciples of a falfe and fenfual philofophy? Do they not rather favour the opinion of thofe who think the prefent government of France, like every thing founded on injuftice and violence, cannot be of long duration. It is not granted by the decrees of Heaven for fuch a confpiracy, againft the freedom and independence of the world, to flourifh long in fecurity and honour. It is not poffible, on impiety and crime to lay the foundation of a towering and durable greatnefs. Such a power may for a time deceive the eye by the pomp and external decoration and the brilliancy and rapidity of its victories, but it contains within itfelf the principles of decay: time betrays its weaknefs, and the flighteft accident dafhes its ill-acquired greatnefs to the ground. Here the fentiment which Brooke puts into the mouth of Guftavus Vafa, may be applied; not as a fplendid rhetorical embellifhment but as a ferious and important truth:

"Tho' the ftructure of a tyrant's throne
Rife on the necks of half the fuffering world,
Fear trembles in the cement; pray'rs and tears
And fecret curfes fap its mouldering bafe,
And fteal the pillars of allegiance from it.
Then let a fingle arm but dare the fway,
Headlong it turns and drives upon deftruction."

Let but fome fudden reverfe of fortune lower the tone of his authority; let fome fignal defeat difpel the charm that fo long has fafcinated Europe—that moment his laurels wither; that moment the idolatry of his army is withdrawn and praetorian bands give a new fucceffor to the empire. France nourifhes in her bofom the fires of evil diffention; and, if Bonaparte did not wield a fword inftead of a fceptre, having no connection with the foil, the habits, the affections or prejudices of the country, he would have felt, before this, the vengeance of an injured and refentful people. In thofe fierce fpirits which furround his throne, we fee the partners of his toils and the enviers of his fortunes. The fame beings, who exalted him to power and fupported and adorned his triumphs, if an occafion offered, would precipitate him thence, with tenfold deftruction.

In the meantime, like the chieftain of Pandemonium, he bears the burthen of the task; he encounters and conciliates the fovereigns of night and chaos: he treads the unfounded deep in queft of new worlds, to reduce them to his fubjection. But when he has made the afcent and path to dominion eafy, the minor powers of Hell will arife and difpute the diadem that glitters on his brow.

Whether England has purfued the wifeft and moft prudent policy, is a queftion of fome magnitude and extent. We believe fhe has followed the beft courfe that the circumfcribed powers of human wifdom could have pointed out. *Heu! necsia mens hominum futuri!*

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* The religion introduced by Numa into Rome, was among the primary caufes of the profperity of that city. Religion produces order; out of order fprings good fortune, and from good fortune arifes fuccefs in every enterprife; and as Religion is the caufe of the grandeur of States, fo a contempt for it is the fource of their ruin. Whoever will examine the conduct of the Roman people, will find they feared more to break an oath, than violate a law; and reverenced more the power of the Deity, than the opinions and cuftoms of men. So much for Signore Machiavelli.

From what writer, modern or ancient, could I extract fentiments more elevated and moral, or expreffions more terfe and comprehenfive?

Who could have foreſeen the events that have followed each other in rapid fucceffion; and every event rifing above the laft, in magnitude and importance? How eventful has been the age we live in, and how inftructive to future monarchs and republics will be the hiftory of France? Loofened from the bonds of her old government, fhe was driven about without guide or compafs on the tides of a fluctuating democracy, until Bonaparte defcended like Apollo, and fixed this floating Delos. Here a new æra commenced, at which, if Bonaparte had been pacifically inclined, he might have evinced to the world how dearly he prized the happinefs and profperity of his people. Here an act of god like wifdom would have cancelled his former crimes and erected to his name a monument more durable than the coloffal ftructures of Egypt; an act which would have been engraven on the hearts of his fubjects, and called down the bleffings of Heaven upon his head. But he has permitted the golden opportunity to pafs by, and the conſequences of his misconduct are proceeding in gloomy and terrific proceffion. The fleets of England cover the ocean; events have conſpired to build up around her a marine eſtabliſhment, furpaffing in ſtrength and ſplendour any ſtructure of power which hiſtory records.—By a ſingle mandate, ſhe can annihilate the commerce of the world. She is the only nation of Europe, where freedom has ſurvived the deſolations of war. Still vigorous and undiſmayed, ſhe oppoſes to the arm of Bonaparte its moſt formidable check. She confines his ravages to the old, and intercepts his paſſage to the new world. Should ſhe ſink beneath the victorious arms of France, her fall would be tremendous; for ſhe would drag with her down to deſtruction, the hopes and liberties of America. Her name extinct, her government, her laws, her literature, her manners, her principles obliterated; what are the conſequences? French foppery, French licentiouſneſs, French manners, French profligacy, and French deſpotiſm, would every where prevail? The infant hopes of America are blaſted for ever; her glory is extinguiſhed, and her freedom loſt. Such would be the cloſing ſcene of that dreadful drama which has been acting on the theatre of the world, where vice and follies, madneſs and impiety, have triumphed over learning truth and virtue.

LATE Foreign Intelligence.

From London Papers to the 7th of August, received at Baltimore.

ENGLAND:

LONDON, Auguſt 6.

THE GRAND EXPEDITION.

YESTERDAY afternoon the following Telegraphic notice from Deal was tranſmitted by Lord Mulgrave:

"To the Lord-Mayor. Admiralty Office 4 o'clock P. M. Flushing cloſely inveſted!—Reſt of the Iſland taken!—With Lord Mulgrave's compliments to the Lord-Mayor."

This morning intelligence was tranſmitted from Lord Caſtlereagh, in the following note.

"TO THE LORD MAYOR.

Downing-ſtreet, Aug. 6.

"MY LORD—I have the honor to acquaint your Lordſhip, that deſpatches have been received from the Earl of Chatham, dated the 2d and 3d inſt. from Middleburgh, by which it appears the iſland of Walcheren has been occupied by his Majeſty's troops, and Flushing inveſted after ſome reſiſtance, in which a conſiderable number of priſoners were taken from the enemy.

"The iſland of South Beveland has alſo been taken poſſeſſion of by the diviſion under the orders of Sir John Hope.

(Signed) "CASTLEREAGH."

"To the Right Hon. the Lord-Mayor."

We ſubjoin ſome particulars, not detailed in the above Bulletins.

The diviſions of the Marquis of Huntley, Lord Roſslyn, and Gen Groſvenor, had not landed: The whole of theſe fine brigades being intended for ulterior and moſt important operations.

Such is the ſubſtance of the deſpatches received yeſterday by government.

The following letters reached us this morning.

DEAL, Aug. 6.

"Arrived, the Idas (1) hired cutter and a Revenue cutter, from the fleet off the Scheldt whoſe officers landed this morning at Margate with deſpatches, the crews of which report that our troops were all ſafely landed on Sunday laſt, and had got poſſeſſion of the iſland of Walcheren, except the town of Flushing, which our troops began to bombard at 12 yeſterday noon, and when theſe veſſels left at ſeven o'clock in the evening it had not ſurrendered, but was thought could not hold out long. The tranſports, ſhips of war, and ſmall craft, were left all well. A frigate had got on ſhore on the falling of the tide, but got off again on the tide flowing."

DOVER, Sunday, Aug. 6.

"Six P. M.—We have juſt heard from Deal, that a cutter arrived this afternoon in the Downs from our fleet, and brings an account that Flushing was taken poſſeſſion of by our troops laſt night."

On the arrival of the armament in the Scheldt, the wind and weather were ſuch as to render it neceſſary, inſtead of ſending the troops from the Weſt Put, as was originally intended, to proceed to the Veer Gat, on the North Eaſt ſide of Walcheren. On Sunday morning the troops were put on board the boats appointed for their conveyance to the ſhore, and moved in excellent order to the Sands. Our brave troops ſpeedily overcame every obſtacle. Campveer, Rammakins, and Middleburgh, the capital of the iſland, ſucceſſively fell into our hands. They all ſurrendered by capitulation, after the enemy had made as much reſiſtance as they could. About 1000 priſoners were taken; and at the date of the deſpatches the whole of the iſland was in the poſſeſſion of our troops, except Flushing, to which the remainder of the enemy retreated, and which was ſo cloſely inveſted, that it could not hold out long.

THE EXPEDITION.

This morning Mr. Wagſtaff, the meſſenger arrived in town with intelligence of the whole of the Expedition having ſailed from the Downs with a favourable wind. Succeſs attend it! The following is a correct ſtatement of the forces embarked:

Embarked under the Earl of Chatham.

Cavalry	2 600
Artillery	3,000
Staff	100
Waggon Train	140
Guards	2,878
Infantry of the Line	30,000
Detachment of R.V. Batt.	30
Total	38,748

The amount of the 2d diviſion under the command of the Marquis of Huntley, conſiſts of ſix regiments—the 6th 30th, 91ſt, 38th, and 42d—amounting to 4982.

LONDON, AUG. 7.

The EXPEDITION.

The iſland of Walcheren, (Flushing excepted) has ſurrendered by capitulation, after a feeble reſiſtance. 1000 priſoners were taken. South and North Beveland and Shoven, are taken by Gen. Hope.

In the battle of the 7th with Bonaparte, the Archduke Charles is ſaid to have taken 10 pieces of cannon and 12 eagles. The Emperor Francis addreſſed a note to the Governor of Brinn, wherein he informs him that the centre and right wing of the Archduke Charles's army remained unconquered and maintained an unconquerable poſition at the foot of the Biſan mountain, in Moravia. He alſo ſtates that the Auſtrian loſs was leſs than at the battle of Aſpern, and the French greater.

The Auſtrians are ſaid to have advanced again into Saxony, and to have driven the Duke of Abrantes, (Junot) from Bareuth. Count Ginlay is ſtated to have retaken Gratz from the French.

The Dutch troops lately co-operating with the Saxon and Weſtphalian troops were marching for Bremen, and the coaſts of the North Sea.

The King of Weſtphalia, with his army, is expected in Hanover.

The Duke of Abrantes, (Junot) is expected at Hamburgh, which is to be his head-quarters. Hamburgh was to be garriſoned by Dutch and Weſtphalian troops.

The great number of Americans lately arrived at Tonningen, has occaſioned a great fall in all colonial produce in the Hamburgh market, but they have riſen ſince the armiſtice.

FROM SPAIN.

Gallant daring—The boats of the Dreadnought, of 98 guns, ſtationed in Aix Roads, attempted to cut out a French brig, lying under a battery of 50 guns; but were unſucceſsful. A boat with Lt. Owen on board, approached cloſe under the enemy's bow when they let go an anchor into the boat, which immediately ſunk her. Lt. Owen, a midſhipman and 15 ſeamen were killed and drowned; and Lt. Foreman, and 7 ſeamen are miſſing.

The Arathuſa has arrived in four days from Corunna, with deſpatches, to Government, and to Ad. Apodaca. Gen. Romana had entered Leon, and July 30th had his head-quarters, at Aſtorga. He has 25,000 men completely armed. He has actively, but ineffectually purſued Soult from Orenſe to Ponferrada, where the French fled to the Duoro, and were ſuppoſed to be near Zamora, with deſign to reinforce the garriſon of Madrid.—He had with him 5000 men, of which a large proportion was cavalry.

Gen. Welleſley has had an interview with General Cueſta, on the bank of the Tagus, to concert operations.

GERMANY.

VIENNA, JULY 15.

Yeſterday Prince John of Lichtenſtein, who has been very graciouſly received by Napoleon, arrived here to negotiate Peace with Count Nompere de Champagny, miniſter of Foreign Affairs. The Emperor Francis is ſaid to be much in favour of peace, even with conſiderable ſacrifices. Some points were agreed upon previous to ſigning the Armiſtice. An immediate Peace is expected, and bets run that Napoleon will celebrate his birth-day in Paris, the 15th Auguſt.

GREAT NEWS FROM SPAIN.

By an arrival at Boston from Alicant and Gibraltar.

OFFICIAL.

SPAIN. SEVILLE, JULY. 27, 1809.

ON the 22d July the combined Engliſh and Spaniſh army entered Talavera de la Reyna, putting to rout the enemy's rear, which made a precipitate retreat to the Alberche. The troops under Gen. Venegas occupy the banks of the Guadiana, (in La Mancha) and will proceed to Aranjues. Sebaſtiani oppoſed him.

Gallicia and Auſtrias are now free of the Vandals. They did no damage to the dock yard in Ferrol, nor to the muſquet manufactory in Oviedo.

In Arragon the public ſpirit riſes higher and higher. Their army (Blake's) is increaſing at Tortoſa. A battalion of 1000 "Faithful Saragoſſians" have joined them.

Gerona, though furiouſly attacked by Augereau's diviſion, and though the reinforcements ſent to its aid have miſcarried, ſtill makes a heroic reſiſtance.

SEVILLE OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

A deſpatch has been received from Gen. Cueſta, dated El Bravo, July 24, 1809, which ſtates, that

"The French under Marſhal Victor, who had entrenched themſelves on the banks of the Alberche, and were on the eve of being attacked, fled, in ſilence, in the night of the 23d; and the Anglo-Spaniſh armies are purſuing them in their retreat.—Our advanced guard is in Cebola.

CADIZ—His Excellency Don Martin de Garay, Secretary of the Supreme Junta, writes thus to the Conſulate of Cadiz.

"The Supreme Board of Government has juſt received the important intelligence, that the united Engliſh and Spaniſh armies had moſt COMPLETELY DEFEATED the French Army on the banks of the Alberche, after two days moſt ſevere fighting and great ſlaughter; in which all the troops have intitled themſelves to the national eſteem.—H. M. haſtens to impart this favorable news to the Conſulate of Cadiz.

General CUESTA's Deſpatch.

Gen. Cueſta ſends information from the camp at Talavero, under date the 28th July, that, upon being apprized that the enemy, to the number of 40,000 men were making diſpoſitions to attack him, he croſſed the Alberche, to take up a poſition previouſly agreed upon with the Britiſh Commander in Chief.

At 5 in the afternoon of the 27th, the enemy preſented themſelves, made a moſt vigorous charge with fixed bayonets, and were repulſed with great loſs, the battle ending at 8 at night.

On the 28th, very early in the morning, the enemy renewed the attack, which they were ſtill carrying on at 7 in the evening, when the deſpatch came away; at which time the whole of the enemy's troops were driven back. The Gen. flatters himſelf, that ſuch will be the iſſue of every ſucceſſive action, the Engliſh and Spaniſh army diſplaying the gallantry characteriſtic of their nations.

The Uſurper was preſent in perſon; on that evening he withdrew to St. Ollala, with 98 carts of wounded. Laci's diviſion is cloſe to Toledo; and Venegas's army muſt have been in Aranjuez yeſterday, with an intention to proceed to Madrid.

Signed, GARAY.

P. S. Intelligence has juſt been received, by Expreſs, that the enemy have been completely defeated.

CADIZ, AUG. 2.—Reports have reached this City from Seville as follows:—

FIRST REPORT.—"That a glorious Victory had been gained by the Combined Armies under Field-Marſhal Cueſta and Lieut. Gen. Sir Arthur Welleſley, over the French Army commanded by Marſhal Victor.

'The loſs of the Britiſh is ſaid to be two Gen. Officers killed, and one wounded, and from 4 to 5000 men."

SECOND REPORT.—(By an Expreſs arrived here this day, the 2d) "That Marſhal Victor, with 18 000 men, had ſurrendered to the Combined Armies."

BY THE LAST MAILS.

COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON-CITY, SEPT. 20.

WE underſtand that the Preſident of the United States is expected to return to the ſeat of government early in October: at which time, it is preſumed, Mr. Jackſon will be formally recognized as the ſucceſſor of Mr. Erſkine.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, SEPT. 23.

The following article from a London paper of July 19, occaſioned no inconſiderable ſenſation in this city this morning. Although there is no improbability attached to it, we apprehend it does not deſerve much credit: becauſe later dates, both from Holland and England, are ſilent on the ſubject: and do not even allude to any diſcuſſions going on between Mr. Armſtrong and M. Hautrieve, the agent ſaid to be appointed by the French government for this purpoſe. Beſides this, there is a circumſtance ſtrongly oppoſed to the truth of this paragraph. Col. Morton, who was the bearer of deſpatches from Mr. Pinckney to Mr. Armſtrong, was in Paris until the *ſixteenth of July*, and returned the latter end of that month, but did not report a ſyllable on the ſubject: ſo that the idea of its being known at Rotterdam the *thirteenth of July* is utterly erroneous.

"Letters were yeſterday received from Rotterdam to the 13th inſt. One of them mentions that Gen. Armſtrong on the part of the government of the United States, had arranged with the Miniſters at Paris a Commercial Treaty, the conditions of which were all agreed on and determined: and it remained only for the ratification of the ruler of France and the American Preſident. The letter adds, that one of the duplicates had been forwarded to Napoleon for his approbation and ſignature."

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, SEPT. 27.

Vermont Election.—We have ſeen the returns of votes for Governor in 118 towns: they give to Gov. TICHENOR, 8862; to Mr. Mr. GALLOSHU, the democratic candidate, 10,231. There can now be no doubt of the election of the latter. This event was unexpected; but it is uſeleſs to complain of what cannot be remedied. Let thoſe who have been remiſs, be ſo no more.

The Election in the truly enlightened State of Connecticut has terminated as uſual, completely federal.

that between the barge-boats fights of the Romans and Carthagenians, and the brilliant actions at Abouker and at Trafalgar, it will be difficult to force England into an analogy with Carthage. Such imaginary resemblances; such quaint antiquarian fancies may do in a society of Ciceroni to furnish a subject of sparkling discourse in the circles of the Parisian coteries, but will never find admission within the cabinet of the statesman. They suit the superficial genius of the French, who were always fonder of reasoning from analogies than from history and fact. The obscurity that envelopes the Carthagenian history, renders all such reasonings at best vague and unsatisfactory. Besides the disproportionate strength of the British navy to that of France; the insular and geographical position of Great-Britain, so favourable to naval aggrandizement; the excellence of her government founded in the affections of the people, are a combination of facts which find no parallel in the history of the world.

England, strong in the allegiance and confidence of her subjects, and defended by her impregnable navy, will sit supreme mistress of the ocean, and see the thrones of her adversaries sink into dust. Are Bonaparte and his troops more likely to be immortal than the British fleet; or is it not more probable that the latter will survive the revolutions of his fortunes, and exist when he and the armies he now commands shall be crumbled into dust, and scattered to the winds of Heaven. France, in the spirit with which which she makes war, has been compared to antient Rome—but there are other points of resemblance, not quite so flattering to the pride of Frenchmen. Machiavel, who has analized the sources of the Roman power, I think, ascribes the durability of her grandeur to the institutions of religion, and says Rome was particularly indebted to the laws of Numa Pompilius for her dominion and strength.—These are his words: **La religione introdotta da Numa fu tra le prime cagioni della felcita di quella citta, perche quella causo bouui ordini; bouni ordini fan no bouna fortun e dalla bouna fortuua nacquero i filici successi delle impresse. E come la osservanza del culto divino e cagione della grandezza delle republiche cosi, il dispregeodi quello e cagine della rovina di esse. Chi discorrera infinite azioni del popolo di Roma vedra come quelli cittadini temevono piu assai rompere i giuramento chi le leggi come colore che stimavano piu la potenza di Dio che quella degli uomini.*

How do these remarks apply to the unhallowed spoilers of the temples of religion, and atheistic disciples of a false and sensual philosophy? Do they not rather favour the opinion of those who think the present government of France, like every thing founded on injustice and violence, cannot be of long duration. It is not granted by the decrees of Heaven for such a conspiracy, against the freedom and independence of the world, to flourish long in security and honour. It is not possible, on impiety and crime to lay the foundation of a towering and durable greatness. Such a power may for a time deceive the eye by the pomp and external decoration and the brilliancy and rapidity of its victories, but it contains within itself the principles of decay: time betrays its weakness, and the slightest accident dashes its ill-acquired greatness to the ground. Here the sentiment, which Brooke puts into the mouth of Gustavus Vasa, may be applied; not as a splendid rhetorical embellishment but as a serious and important truth:

"Tho' the structure of a tyrant's throne
Rise on the necks of half the suffering world,
Fear trembles in the cement; pray'rs and tears
And secret curses sap its mouldering base,
And steal the pillars of allegiance from it.
Then let a single arm but dare the sway,
Headlong it turns and drives upon destruction."

Let but some sudden reverse of fortune lower the tone of his authority; let some signal defeat dispel the charm that so long has fascinated Europe—that moment his laurels wither; that moment the idolatry of his army is withdrawn and prætorian bands give a new successor to the empire. France nourishes in her bosom the fires of evil dissention; and, if Bonaparte did not wield a sword instead of a sceptre, having no connection with the soil, the habits, the affections or prejudices of the country, he would have felt, before this, the vengeance of an injured and resentful people. In those fierce spirits which surround his throne, we see the partners of his toils and the enviers of his fortunes. The same beings, who exalted him to power and supported and adorned his triumphs, if an occasion offered, would precipitate him thence, with tenfold destruction.

In the meantime, like the chieftain of Pandemonium, he bears the burthen of the task; he encounters and conciliates the sovereigns of night and chaos: he treads the unsounded deep in quest of new worlds, to reduce them to his subjection. But when he has made the ascent and path to dominion easy, the minor powers of Hell will arise and dispute the diadem that glitters on his brow.

Whether England has pursued the wisest and most prudent policy, is a question of some magnitude and extent. We believe she has followed the best course that the circumscribed powers of human wisdom could have pointed out. *Heu! neesia mens hominum futuri!*

* The religion introduced by Numa into Rome, was among the primary causes of the prosperity of that city. Religion produces order; out of order springs good fortune, and from good fortune arises success in every enterprise; and as Religion is the cause of the grandeur of States, so a contempt for it is the source of their ruin. Whoever will examine the conduct of the Roman people, will find they feared more to break an oath, than violate a law; and reverenced more the power of the Deity, than the opinions and customs of men. So much for Signore Machiavelli.

From what writer, modern or ancient, could I extract sentiments more elevated and moral, or expressions more terse and comprehensive?

Who could have foreseen the events that have followed each other in rapid succession; and every event rising above the last, in magnitude and importance? How eventful has been the age we live in, and how instructive to future monarchs and republics will be the history of France? Loosened from the bonds of her old government, she was driven about without guide or compass on the tides of a fluctuating democracy, until Bonaparte descended like Apollo, and fixed this floating Delos. Here a new æra commenced, at which, if Bonaparte had been pacifically inclined, he might have evinced to the world how dearly he prized the happiness and prosperity of his people. Here an act of god like wisdom would have cancelled his former crimes and erected to his name a monument more durable than the colossal structures of Egypt; an act which would have been engraven on the hearts of his subjects, and called down the blessings of Heaven upon his head. But he has permitted the golden opportunity to pass by, and the consequences of his misconduct are proceeding in gloomy and terrific procession. The fleets of England cover the ocean; events have conspired to build up around her a marine establishment, surpassing in strength and splendour any structure of power which history records.—By a single mandate, she can annihilate the commerce of the world. She is the only nation of Europe, where freedom has survived the desolations of war. Still vigorous and undismayed, she opposes to the arm of Bonaparte its most formidable check. She confines his ravages to the old, and intercepts his passage to the new world. Should she sink beneath the victorious arms of France, her fall would be tremendous; for she would drag with her down to destruction, the hopes and liberties of America. Her name extinct, her government, her laws, her literature, her manners, her principles obliterated; what are the consequences? French foppery, French licentiousness, French manners, French profligacy, and French despotism, would every where prevail? The infant hopes of America are blasted for ever; her glory is extinguished, and her freedom lost. Such would be the closing scene of that dreadful drama which has been acting on the theatre of the world, where vice and follies, madness and impiety, have triumphed over learning, truth, and virtue.

LATE

Foreign Intelligence.

From London Papers to the 7th of August, received at Baltimore.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, August 6.

THE GRAND EXPEDITION.

YESTERDAY afternoon the following Telegraphic notice from Deal was transmitted by Lord Mulgrave:

"To the Lord-Mayor, Admiralty Office, 4 o'clock P. M. Flushing closely invested!—Rest of the Island taken!—With Lord Mulgrave's compliments to the Lord-Mayor."

This morning intelligence was transmitted from Lord Castlereagh, in the following note.

"TO THE LORD-MAYOR.

Downing-street, Aug. 6.

"My Lord—I have the honor to acquaint your Lordship, that despatches have been received from the Earl of Chatham, dated the 2d and 3d inst. from Middleburgh, by which it appears the island of Walcheren has been occupied by his Majesty's troops, and Flushing invested after some resistance, in which a considerable number of prisoners were taken from the enemy.

"The island of South Beveland has also been taken possession of by the division under the orders of Sir John Hope.

(Signed) "CASTLEREAGH."

"To the Right Hon. the Lord-Mayor."

We subjoin some particulars, not detailed in the above Bulletins.

The divisions of the Marquis of Huntley, Lord Rosslyn, and Gen. Grosvenor, had not landed: The whole of these fine brigades being intended for ulterior and most important operations.

Such is the substance of the despatches received yesterday by government.

The following letters reached us this morning.

DEAL, Aug. 6.

"Arrived, the Idas (I) hired cutter and a Revenue cutter, from the fleet off the Scheldt, whose officers landed this morning at Margate with despatches, the crews of which report that our troops were all safely landed on Sunday last, and had got possession of the island of Walcheren, except the town of Flushing, which our troops began to bombard at 12 yesterday noon, and when these vessels left at seven o'clock in the evening it had not surrendered, but was thought could not hold out long. The transports, ships of war, and small craft, were left all well. A frigate had got on shore on the falling of the tide, but got off again on the tide flowing."

DOVER, Sunday, Aug. 6.

"Six P. M.—We have just heard from Deal, that a cutter arrived this afternoon in the Downs from our fleet, and brings an account that Flushing was taken possession of by our troops last night."

On the arrival of the armament in the Scheldt, the wind and weather were such as to render it necessary, instead of sending the troops from the West Put, as was originally intended, to proceed to the Veer Gat, on the North East side of Walcheren. On Sunday morning the troops were put on board the boats appointed for their conveyance to the shore, and moved in excellent order to the Sands. Our brave troops speedily overcame every obstacle. Campveer, Rammakins, and Middleburgh, the capital of the island, successively fell into our hands. They all surrendered by capitulation, after the enemy had made as much resistance as they could. About 1000 prisoners were taken; and at the date of the despatches the whole of the island was in the possession of our troops, except Flushing, to which the remainder of the enemy retreated, and which was so closely invested, that it could not hold out long.

THE EXPEDITION.

This morning Mr. Wagstaff, the messenger, arrived in town with intelligence of the whole of the Expedition having sailed from the Downs with a favourable wind. Success attend it! The following is a correct statement of the forces embarked:

Embarked under the Earl of Chatham.	
Cavalry	2 600
Artillery	3,000
Staff	100
Waggon Train	140
Guards	2,878
Infantry of the Line	30,000
Detachment of R. V. Batt.	30
Total	38,748

The amount of the 2d division under the command of the Marquis of Huntley, consists of six regiments—the 6th 30th, 91st, 38th, and 42d—amounting to 4982.

LONDON, AUG. 7.

The EXPEDITION.

The island of Walcheren, (Flushing excepted) has surrendered by capitulation, after a feeble resistance. 1000 prisoners were taken. South and North Beveland and Shoven, are taken by Gen. Hope.

In the battle of the 7th with Bonaparte, the Archduke Charles is said to have taken 10 pieces of cannon and 12 eagles. The Emperor Francis addressed a note to the Governor of Brinn, wherein he informs him that the centre and right wing of the Archduke Charles's army remained unconquered and maintained an unconquerable position at the foot of the Bisan mountain, in Moravia. He also states that the Austrian loss was less than at the battle of Aspern, and the French greater.

The Austrians are said to have advanced again into Saxony, and to have driven the Duke of Abrantes, (Junot) from Bareuth. Count Ginlay is stated to have retaken Gratz from the French.

The Dutch troops lately co-operating with the Saxon and Westphalian troops were marching for Bremen, and the coasts of the North Sea.

The King of Westphalia, with his army, is expected in Hanover.

The Duke of Abrantes, (Junot) is expected at Hamburgh, which is to be his head-quarters. Hamburgh was to be garrisoned by Dutch and Westphalian troops.

The great number of Americans lately arrived at Tonningen, has occasioned a great fall in all colonial produce in the Hamburgh market, but they have risen since the armistice.

FROM SPAIN.

Gallant daring—The boats of the Dreadnought, of 98 guns, stationed in Aix Roads, attempted to cut out a French brig, lying under a battery of 50 guns; but were unsuccessful. A boat with Lt. Owen on board, approached close under the enemy's bow when they let go an anchor into the boat, which immediately sunk her. Lt. Owen, a midshipman and 15 seamen were killed and drowned; and Lt. Foreman, and 7 seamen are missing.

The Arathusa has arrived in four days from Corunna, with despatches, to Government, and to Ad. Apodaca. Gen. Romana had entered Leon, and July 30th had his head-quarters at Astorga. He has 25,000 men completely armed. He has actively, but ineffectually pursued Soult from Orense to Ponferrada, where the French fled to the Duoro, and were supposed to be near Zamora, with design to reinforce the garrison of Madrid.—He had with him 5000 men, of which a large proportion was cavalry.

Gen. Wellesley has had an interview with General Cuesta, on the bank of the Tagus, to concert operations.

GERMANY.

VIENNA, JULY 15.

Yesterday Prince John of Lichtenstein, who has been very graciously received by Napoleon, arrived here to negotiate Peace with Count Nompere de Champagny, minister of Foreign Affairs. The Emperor Francis is said to be much in favour of peace, even with considerable sacrifices. Some points were agreed upon previous to signing the Armistice. An immediate Peace is expected, and bets run that Napoleon will celebrate his birth-day in Paris, the 15th August.

GREAT NEWS FROM SPAIN.

By an arrival at Boston from Alicant and Gibraltar.

OFFICIAL.

SPAIN. SEVILLE, JULY, 27, 1809.

ON the 22d July the combined English and Spanish army entered Talavera de la Reyna, putting to rout the enemy's rear, which made a precipitate retreat to the Alberche. The troops under Gen. Venegas occupy the banks of the Guadiana, (in La Mancha) and will proceed to Aranjuez. Sebastiani opposed him.

Gallicia and Austrias are now free of the Vandals. They did no damage to the dock yard in Ferrol, nor to the musquet manufactory in Oviedo.

In Arragon the public spirit rises higher and higher. Their army (Blake's) is increasing at Tortosa. A battalion of 1000 "Faithful Saragossians" have joined them.

Gerona, though furiously attacked by Augereau's division, and though the reinforcements sent to its aid have miscarried, still makes a heroic resistance.

SEVILLE OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

A despatch has been received from Gen. Cuesta, dated El Bravo, July 24, 1809, which states, that

"The French under Marshal Victor, who had entrenched themselves on the banks of the Alberche, and were on the eve of being attacked, fled, in silence, in the night of the 23d; and the Anglo-Spanish armies are pursuing them in their retreat.—Our advanced guard is in Cebola.

CADIZ—His Excellency Don Martin de Garay, Secretary of the Supreme Junta, writes thus to the Consulate of Cadiz.

"The Supreme Board of Government has just received the important intelligence, that the united English and Spanish armies had most COMPLETELY DEFEATED the French Army on the banks of the Alberche, after two days most severe fighting and great slaughter; in which all the troops have intitled themselves to the national esteem.—H. M. hastens to impart this favorable news to the Consulate of Cadiz.

General CUESTA's Despatch.

Gen. Cuesta sends information from the camp at Talavero, under date the 28th July, that, upon being apprized that the enemy, to the number of 40,000 men were making dispositions to attack him, he crossed the Alberche, to take up a position previously agreed upon with the British Commander in Chief.

At 5 in the afternoon of the 27th, the enemy presented themselves, made a most vigorous charge with fixed bayonets, and were repulsed with great loss, the battle ending at 8 at night.

On the 28th, very early in the morning, the enemy renewed the attack, which they were still carrying on at 7 in the evening, when the despatch came away; at which time the whole of the enemy's troops were driven back. The Gen. flatters himself, that such will be the issue of every successive action, the English and Spanish army displaying the gallantry characteristic of their nations.

The Usurper was present in person; on that evening he withdrew to St. Ollala, with 98 carts of wounded. Laci's division is close to Toledo; and Venegas's army must have been in Aranjuez yesterday, with an intention to proceed to Madrid.

Signed, GARAY.

P. S. Intelligence has just been received, by Express, that the enemy have been completely defeated.

CADIZ, AUG. 2.—Reports have reached this City from Seville as follows:—

FIRST REPORT.—"That a glorious Victory had been gained by the Combined Armies under Field-Marshal Cuesta and Lieut. Gen. Sir Arthur Wellesley, over the French Army commanded by Marshal Victor.

'The loss of the British is said to be two Gen. Officers killed, and one wounded, and from 4 to 5000 men."

SECOND REPORT.—(By an Express arrived here this day, the 2d) "That Marshal Victor, with 18 000 men, had surrendered to the Combined Armies."

BY THE LAST MAILS.

COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON-CITY, SEPT. 20.

WE understand that the President of the United States is expected to return to the seat of government early in October: at which time, it is presumed, Mr. Jackson will be formally recognized as the successor of Mr. Erskine.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, SEPT. 23.

The following article from a London paper of July 19, occasioned no inconsiderable sensation in this city this morning. Although there is no improbability attached to it, we apprehend it does not deserve much credit: because later dates, both from Holland and England, are silent on the subject: and do not even allude to any discussions going on between Mr. Armstrong and M. Hautrieve, the agent said to be appointed by the French government for this purpose. Besides this, there is a circumstance strongly opposed to the truth of this paragraph. Col. Morton, who was the bearer of despatches from Mr. Pinckney to Mr. Armstrong, was in Paris until the *sixteenth of July*, and returned the latter end of that month, but did not report a syllable on the subject: so that the idea of its being known at Rotterdam the *thirteenth of July* is utterly erroneous.

"Letters were yesterday received from Rotterdam to the 13th inst. One of them mentions that Gen. Armstrong on the part of the government of the United States, had arranged with the Ministers at Paris a Commercial Treaty, the conditions of which were all agreed on and determined: and it remained only for the ratification of the ruler of France and the American President. The letter adds, that one of the duplicates had been forwarded to Napoleon for his approbation and signature."

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, SEPT. 27.

Vermont Election.—We have seen the returns of votes for Governor in 118 towns: they give to Gov. TICHENOR, 8862; to Mr. Mr. GALLOSHU, the democratic candidate, 10,231. There can now be no doubt of the election of the latter. This event was unexpected; but it is useless to complain of what cannot be remedied. Let those who have been remiss, be so no more.

The Election in the truly enlightened State of Connecticut has terminated as usual, completely federal.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1809.

POSTSCRIPT.

By the arrival here this morning, of the Packet Golden Age, Earl, from New-York we received papers of that city of Wednesday last: from which the following articles are copied:—

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 27.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated Monday, Sept. 25.

"Arrived this forenoon, ship Superior, Butler, from Liverpool. Sailed 10th August. On her passage, spoke the Nautilus from Cadiz for London, having on board the official dispatches of the battle fought near Madrid on the 27th and 28th July. The French were completely routed with the loss of 4000 killed, and 10,000 wounded and prisoners."

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Last evening arrived at this port, the fast sailing ship Oliver Ellsworth, Sketchley, in 42 days from Liverpool, which port she left on the 13th of August. Capt. S. has furnished us with London papers and Lloyd's lists to the evening of the 10th of August inclusive, (3 days later than our former advices from England.)

Our London paper of the 10th, states that no intelligence had been received of the surrender of Flushing: nor do our papers contain any account of any late battles in Spain.

The following articles are all we find in our London papers worth extracting.

LONDON, AUGUST 9.

No official accounts have been received from the isle of Walcheren since Sunday: but despatches announcing the surrender of Flushing, are hourly expected. It appears, however, from some private letters, that the Commander in chief was resolved not to delay the execution of the other points of his plan, until the fall of that place. Part of the force which had not debarked on the 2d, but remained at anchor, in the Vere Gat, has proceeded up the East Scheldt. Should our armament thus divided in the two branches of this river, overcome all intermediate obstacles, it will unite before Antwerp in an attack upon that city. Antwerp is considered to be very strong, and the port contains at present a great number of men of war, including several of the line. If Flushing has been able to hold out a few days, we may expect a very formidable resistance at Antwerp, for the defence of which we may presume the enemy has made every possible preparation.

AUGUST 10.

Twenty ninth Bulletin.

We have received Paris papers to the 31st ult. containing the 29th Bulletin of the French army in Germany. It is dated Vienna, July 22, at which time Bonaparte was in that city or its vicinity, at Schroenbruin. The report in the German papers of his having set out on the 15th, on his return to Paris, is thus officially contradicted, nor is that event likely soon to take place: if, as appears from the French papers, he means to defer his departure until the final settlement of a treaty of peace between him and the Emperor of Austria. If we may judge from the slowness with which the armistice of Znaim is carried into effect, this final adjustment will occupy a considerable time. Of the occupation of Presburgh in conformity with the stipulations of the armistice, we were already in possession: but the fortress of Gratz, in Stiria, which was to be surrendered on the 16th, we find was not occupied so late as the 21st, and an expectation only is expressed, that Marshal Macdonald, who had set out to take possession of that place, would enter it on the 22d.—The state of the Tyrol and Voralberg, sufficiently accounts for the delay in the complete execution of the stipulations, without presuming any difficulties or indisposition on the part of Austria. Had our Expedition arrived in good time, it might indeed have infused some spirit into her councils, and encouraged her to assume a tone of independence; but the utmost we can now expect is, that it may operate as a quickner upon the negociation for peace, and induce Bonaparte to yield any remaining points that may be still under consideration at the time of the arrival of our troops in Holland. It is stated in an article dated Vienna, the 15th, that the plenipotentiaries were to meet at Brunn, and that Gen. Andreossy and Prince John of Lichtenstein were the persons appointed. From the Bulletin, however, we are led to conclude, that the negociation is carried on at Vienna, by Prince John, who communicates with the Emperor of Austria at Buda, and Champagny, who acts under the immediate instruction of Bonaparte, at Schoenbrunn.

The Austrian official account of the battle of Wagram has at length made its appearance; and is stated in articles from Dresden to be conformable in the most essential points with the French Bulletins. We are sorry to find that the Archduke Charles and Prince John of Lichtenstein were both wounded. It concludes thus:

"The Austrian army has sustained a vast loss. It is deprived, by the death of General Normann, of an officer of the most distinguished merit. No hopes are entertained of the recovery of Generals Vecsay, d'Aspre, and Vukassovich. Among the Generals less dangerously wounded are, the Prince of Hesse Hombourg, Generals Stutterhim and Parr, and his Imperial Highness the Archduke Charles, who with the Prince of Lichtenstein, received musket wounds, which will not however be attended with any serious consequences."

The Paris papers contain intelligence from Madrid of so recent date as the 20th ult. at which date it does not appear that Joseph Bonaparte entertained any apprehensions of being forced to evacuate the capital.

VIENNA, JULY 17.

The negociations for peace proceed, and the little information that transpires, although by no means authentic, is sufficient to dispel every apprehension of the renewal of hostilities. Many necessary and considerable sacrifices, on the part of Austria, are mentioned: but they are the price of peace which can only be obtained and secured through them. It is also stated that the Emperor Francis agrees to send 60 000 men to join the French army in an expedition against Turkey: but this is merely a rumour, which wants confirmation.

Accounts from the West-Indies state, the certain arrival at Guadaloupe, on the 27th of August, of four French frigates.

A letter from Liverpool, dated August 8th announces, that the British had blockaded the ports of Holland, and had refused granting licences to trade there; that there was no prospect of a supply of goods from Russia; and that from an impression that the differences between the United States and England, would not speedily be settled, the manufacturers were purchasing great quantities of cotton at high prices: and that wheat and flour, from an unfavourable appearance of the harvest, was also in demand. London accounts to the 10th make no mention of any new blockading decree.

It appears from an enumeration in Mr. Poulson's paper, that 223 houses have been built in the city and liberties of Philadelphia, during the present year.

Battles of the Danube—History affords but few instances of two such obstinately contested and sanguinary battles, fought in so short a period, as the two fought near Vienna, the present campaign. Of the last battle we have indeed but imperfect accounts; but we have enough to convince us that in blood and carnage, it was equal to the first. In these battles not less than one hundred thousand men, the most of them in the bloom of life, have perished! In the short space of seven weeks one hundred thousand men have been cut off from the face of the earth! Had famine or pestilence swept away such a number of healthy men—had the earth opened and swallowed them up—had lightening stricken them to the earth, or had the lava from a volcano overwhelmed them, what consternation would have overspread the human race. But they perished more miserably than they could in any of those ways, and how little do the survivors think of their fate. They are dead, and they are forgotten. So little attention do we pay to the melancholy circumstance, that we hardly enquire into the causes of such dreadful destruction among the human race. Had small pox, yellow fever, or any other loathsome disease made such ravages among mankind, the skill and exertions of the world would have been put in requisition to eradicate such scourges to humanity. But when a vile mortal sacrifices thousands and tens of thousands of his fellow creatures, to his ambition and avarice, we hail him as the "deliverer of mankind" the "generous conquerer.—the commander of the legions of liberty,—the champion of the freedom of the seas," and a thousand other ridiculous titles. Is this infatuation? Is there no bounds to the ambition of this curse to mankind, and to the folly of his vile adherents? Has divine providence in wrath destined the world to destruction? Is civilization to give way to barbarism, and another dark age to succeed the present enlightened state of society? My countrymen, ye who rejoice at the success of the upstart Corsican, consider these questions.—*Ind. American.*

DIED.—In this town on Sunday morning last, Mrs. *ELIZABETH INGRAHAM*, widow of the late Mr. Timothy Ingraham, in the 87th year of her age.

—On Tuesday last, Mrs. *ABIGAIL HANDY*, widow of the late Charles Handy, Esq. in the 76th year of her age.

—At the Havanna, on board the Sloop Juliet of this port, on the 28th ult. Mr. *GEORGE W. WILLIAMS*, son of Mr. John Williams of this town, in the 26th year of his age.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF NEWPORT.

ENTERED,

Ship Union, Seabury, Liverpool: do. William & Henry, Hudson, ditto: do. Hampden Holmes, Havanna: Sloop Juliet, Lock ditto: do. Betsey, Carr, Richmond: do. Huntress, Earl, New-York: do. Aurora, Caboone, New-York.

CLEARED,

Sloop Fame, Waldin, New-York; do. Halcyon, Davis, ditto: Express, Wood, ditto: do. John Adams, Smith, Norfolk.

Arrived here on Sunday last, ship William & Henry, Hudson, of this port, in 45 days from Liverpool.—Sailed August 9th in company with the ships Charleston & Liverpool Packet, Clarke, for Charleston: Superior, Batter, Philadelphia: Ohio, Ingraham, New-York: Otis, Thomas, ditto: Mount-Vernon, Stevens, Wiscasset: and a great number of others, whose names are not recollected.—Left at Liverpool, Ships Comet, Johnson, of and for Newport in 20 days: Resolution, Tarry, do. in 10 days: Bayard, Wood, do. uncertain: Eagle, Hudson, do. uncertain: George Washington, Gardner do. for New-Orleans: Alpheus, Sisson, of Warren, uncertain: Manhattan, Congdon, of New-York, uncertain; Oliver Ellsworth, Setchley, do. in 2 or 3 days; Grand Sachem, Bachoun, do. for Sweden, in 10 days: Ho... Burns, do. uncertain: Chatham, ... for Charleston in 20 days: Presid... Hinckley. of and for Boston in 3 ... Adams, Nichols, do. for Char... Packet, Field, of and for Boston ... Enkley, ditto: Xenophon, Er... America, Adamson, ditto, in ... and a great number of others.—... spoke a brig from Lisbon, for a ... the United States, having lost ... top-mast: it blowing fresh co... derstand her name.—Saw two s... loss of their top-masts.

Same day, ship Union, Se... port, 45 days from Liverp... company with the William & ...

The ship Nancy, C.p... D... arrived at Standgate Creek, ... gust 5th, from this port.

...URY. ...ers.

...osite the BRICK-MARKET.

1809. [VOL. 49.—No. 2478.]

READING RO...

THE Proprietor of the ... Store, No. 1 & 2, Long-Wha... the request of several Gentlemen) ... of a READING ROOM.—Gentl... to call and read the Proposals, whi... will be found useful in plan, liber... worthy of the patronage of an enl...

The Proprietor does not conten... *ment*—He merely wishes to be in... *actual* expences.

Newport Sept. 22. 1809.

Sales at Auction.

On TUESDAY next, October 3, 1809. at X o'clock A. M. on GYLES's Wharf.

THE Entire CARGO of the Ship WILLIAM & HENRY, from Liverpool, consisting of:—

7000 Bushels SALT.
40 Chaldrons of COAL:
40 Crates of Crockery WARE, assorted.
12 Casks PORTER, (86 dozen.)

Conditions at time and place of Sale.

RHODES & CAHOONE, *Auc'rs.*

Newport Sept. 29. 1809.

Sales at Auction.

THIS DAY, Sept. 30, 1809, on STEVENS's Wharf.

THE Cargo of the Ship HAMPDEN, Consisting of:—

108 Hogsheads, 33 Tierces, } Retailing *MOLASSES.*
18 Barrels, 7 Boxes. } White & brown *SUGARS.*

Conditions, 60 and 90 Days, for approved Notes.

Sales to commence at XI o'clock A. M.

LOPEZ & DEXTER, *Auc'rs.*

Newport Sept. 30, 1809.

To be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY, October 3, 1809, at XI o'clock A. M. on the premises.

A HANDSOME Garden, opposite the House of *Francis Brinley*, Esq. consisting of about 7-8th of an Acre, and enclosed with a fence 6 and a half feet high.—*Also*, A House, No. 5, in Church-street, and an undivided eight of a House in Thames-street, commonly called the Wanton House.

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On TUESDAY, Oct. 10, 1809 at XI o'clock A. M. (if not previously disposed of at private sale.)

THE Sloop VENUS, burthen about 38 Tons, now lying at Smith's Wharf on the Point, with all her tackle and apparel, consisting of two Anchors and two Cables, and a suit of sails half worn. &c.—For further particulars, apply to

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ENGLISH IRON, GLASS WARE, & CROCKERY,

JUST Received per ships *William & Henry* and *Union*, direct from Liverpool, consisting of:

65 Tons assorted English IRON.
3 Tons Iron HOOP.
10 Tierces assorted Glass WARE, and
20 Crates do Crockery Ditto, selected particularly for this Market.
2000 wt. No. 1 to 6 English SHOT.
2500 wt. White dry LEAD.

The above will be disposed of on accommodating terms, for approved Notes, by SIMEON MARTIN, at his Counting-Room, No. 51, Long Wharf, or by G. W. MARTIN at his Genuine Grocery and Commission Store, No. 2, Church-street, where every description of Groceries are offered at reduced prices.

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EDWARD EASTON, or
JOHN PRICE, jun.

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JOHN CHADSEY, } *Com'rs.*
WILLIAM SLOCUM, }

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

MARY TOURJEE *Adm'x.*

North-Kingstown, Sept. 11, 1809.

FARMS FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers for Sale the following FARMS in the State of Connecticut:—

ONE in the north Society in Coventry, on the road leading from Hebron to Tolland containing about 110 acres of excellent Land about two miles from the Meeting-House half a mile from a School and 100 rods from a good grist-mill and saw-mill. The Farm lies on Skunganug river, has about 25 acres of interval the remainder upland and consists of mowing, ploughing pasturing, wood and timber land; will cut from 35 to 40 ton of hay annually is well watered by the above river and a number of living springs. There are on the premises a very neat, convenient Dwelling-House barn and other out-houses entirely new and nearly finished; a well of water which never fails, within ten feet of the door, a thrifty young orchard just beginning to bear, and an old one somewhat decreased.

Two Farms in the first society in Hartland, pleasantly situated about one mile south of the Meeting-House and within 20 miles of Hartford: one contains about 240 acres with a large good one story house, with two chimnies, well finished, and convenient for two families: three barns, out-houses, &c. WORKS of it as about 40 acres of mowing, by a number of his pasturing and 50 of wood well watered and well f... other fa...

A complete system of hand Writing, containing rules and instructions whereby any person of ordinary intellect may acquire a thorough knowledge of its theory, in the course of a few hours study and practice.—Price 50 Cents.

Reliques of Robert Burns, consisting chiefly of original letters, poems and critical observations on Scottish Songs, now first collected and published—1 vol. 12mo.

Pills, poetical, political and philosophical: prescribed for the purpose of purging the public of piddling philosophers, of puny poetasters, of paltry politicians and petty partisans.—By *Peter Pepper-Box, poet and physician*—1 vol.

CŒLEBS,

in search of a Wife—comprehending observations on domestic habits and manners, religion and morals, by *Hannah Moore.*—A few copies of the 2d edition of this highly interesting and deservedly popular work is just received and for sale as above—complete in 1 volume, price 1 dollar and 25 cents.—This edition is handsomely printed on good paper, with a new type, and is well adapted for presents to young people, and for the use of those to whom cheapness may be an object.

Newport, Sept. 29 1809.

FIVE HOUSE LOTS FOR SALE,

In the South part of the Town of Newport.

THREE Lots, 48 feet by 72, bounded southerly on Young-street, and westerly on Lands of Capt. John Price.—*Also*, Two other Lots, 48 by 72 feet each, fronting on a new street to be laid out, called Denison-street, and bounded southerly on the above described Lots, and westerly on Lands of J. Denison.—An indisputable title will be given, and the terms made easy.—Apply to

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☞ *River Lehigh Lottery.*

HIGHEST PRIZES,

Two of Ten Thousand Dollars,

Going for only 3 Dollars and a Half!!

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Recollect, that the drawing positively takes place on the 9th of October.—Apply to

GEORGE TAYLOR, jun.
No 85. South Second-street.

Philadelphia, Sept. 25, 1809.

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September 30, 1809.

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No. 15, Washington-street, Has for Sale:

5000 Bunches ONIONS, in good order for shipping, and a quantity of Beets and Carrots.

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State of Rhode-Island, &c.

THE Creditors of *William Cheat*, of South Kingstown, in the county of Washington, labourer, are hereby notified to appear, if they think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at South-Kingstown, in the county of Washington, on the last Monday of October next, and shew cause if any they have, why his petition for the benefit of an Act made June 1756 for the relief of insolvent debtors should not be granted.

THOMAS PECKHAM, *Dep. Sec'ry.*

Newport, Sept. 29, 1809.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1809.

POSTSCRIPT.

By the arrival here this morning, of the Packet Golden Age, Earl, from New-York we received papers of that city of Wednesday last: from which the following articles are copied:—

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 27.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated Monday, Sept. 25.

"Arrived this forenoon, ship Superior, Butler, from Liverpool. Sailed 10th August. On her passage, spoke the Nautilus from Cadiz for London, having on board the official dispatches of the battle fought near Madrid on the 27th and 28th July. The French were completely routed with the loss of 4000 killed, and 10,000 wounded and prisoners."

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Last evening arrived at this port, the fast sailing ship Oliver Ellsworth, Sketchley, in 42 days from Liverpool, which port she left on the 13th of August. Capt. S. has furnished us with London papers and Lloyd's lists to the evening of the 10th of August inclusive, (3 days later than our former advices from England.)

Our London paper of the 10th, states that no intelligence had been received of the surrender of Flushing: nor do our papers contain any account of any late battles in Spain.

The following articles are all we find in our London papers worth extracting.

LONDON, AUGUST 9.

No official accounts have been received from the isle of Walcheren since Sunday: but despatches announcing the surrender of Flushing, are hourly expected. It appears, however, from some private letters, that the Commander in chief was resolved not to delay the execution of the other points of his plan, until the fall of that place. Part of the force which had not debarked on the 2d, but remained at anchor, in the Vere Gat, has proceeded up the East Scheldt. Should our armament thus divided in the two branches of this river, overcome all intermediate obstacles, it will unite before Antwerp in an attack upon that city. Antwerp is considered to be very strong, and the port contains at present a great number of men of war, including several of the line. If Flushing has been able to hold out a few days, we may expect a very formidable resistance at Antwerp, for the defence of which we may presume the enemy has made every possible preparation.

AUGUST 10.

Twenty ninth Bulletin.

We have received Paris papers to the 31st ult. containing the 29th Bulletin of the French army in Germany. It is dated Vienna, July 22, at which time Bonaparte was in that city or its vicinity, at Schroenbruin. The report in the German papers of his having set out on the 15th, on his return to Paris, is thus officially contradicted, nor is that event likely soon to take place: if, as appears from the French papers, he means to defer his departure until the final settlement of a treaty of peace between him and the Emperor of Austria. If we may judge from the slowness with which the armistice of Znaim is carried into effect, this final adjustment will occupy a considerable time. Of the occupation of Presburgh in conformity with the stipulations of the armistice, we were already in possession: but the fortress of Gratz, in Stiria, which was to be surrendered on the 16th, we find was not occupied so late as the 21st, and an expectation only is expressed, that Marshal Macdonald, who had set out to take possession of that place, would enter it on the 22d.—The state of the Tyrol and Voralberg, sufficiently accounts for the delay in the complete execution of the stipulations, without presuming any difficulties or indisposition on the part of Austria. Had our Expedition arrived in good time, it might indeed have infused some spirit into her councils, and encouraged her to assume a tone of independence; but the utmost we can now expect is, that it may operate as a quickner upon the negociation for peace, and induce Bonaparte to yield any remaining points that may be still under consideration at the time of the arrival of our troops in Holland. It is stated in an article dated Vienna, the 15th, that the plenipotentiaries were to meet at Brunn, and that Gen. Andreossy and Prince John of Lichtenstein were the persons appointed. From the Bulletin, however, we are led to conclude, that the negociation is carried on at Vienna, by Prince John, who communicates with the Emperor of Austria at Buda, and Champagny, who acts under the immediate instruction of Bonaparte, at Schoenbrunn.

The Austrian official account of the battle of Wagram has at length made its appearance; and is stated in articles from Dresden to be conformable in the most essential points with the French Bulletins. We are sorry to find that the Archduke Charles and Prince John of Lichtenstein were both wounded. It concludes thus:

"The Austrian army has sustained a vast loss. It is deprived, by the death of General Normann, of an officer of the most distinguished merit. No hopes are entertained of the recovery of Generals Vecsay, d'Aspre, and Vukassovich. Among the Generals less dangerously wounded are, the Prince of Hesse Hombourg, Generals Stutterhim and Parr, and his Imperial Highness the Archduke Charles, who, with the Prince of Lichtenstein, received musket wounds, which will not however be attended with any serious consequences."

The Paris papers contain intelligence from Madrid of so recent date as the 20th ult. at which date it does not appear that Joseph Bonaparte entertained any apprehensions of being forced to evacuate the capital.

VIENNA, JULY 17.

The negociations for peace proceed, and the little information that transpires, although by no means authentic, is sufficient to dispel every apprehension of the renewal of hostilities. Many necessary and considerable sacrifices, on the part of Austria, are mentioned: but they are the price of peace, which can only be obtained and secured through them. It is also stated that the Emperor Francis agrees to send 60 000 men to join the French army in an expedition against Turkey: but this is merely a rumour, which wants confirmation.

Accounts from the West-Indies state, the certain arrival at Guadalonpe, on the 27th of August, of four French frigates.

A letter from Liverpool, dated August 8th, announces, that the British had blockaded the ports of Holland, and had refused granting licences to trade there; that there was no prospect of a supply of goods from Russia; and that from an impression that the differences between the United States and England, would not speedily be settled, the manufacturers were purchasing great quantities of cotton at high prices: and that wheat and flour, from an unfavourable appearance of the harvest, was also in demand. London accounts to the 10th make no mention of any new blockading decree.

It appears from an enumeration in Mr. Poulson's paper, that 223 houses have been built in the city and liberties of Philadelphia, during the present year.

Battles of the Danube —History affords but few instances of two such obstinately contested and sanguinary battles, fought in so short a period, as the two fought near Vienna, the present campaign. Of the last battle we have indeed but imperfect accounts; but we have enough to convince us that in blood and carnage, it was equal to the first. In these battles not less than one hundred thousand men, the most of them in the bloom of life, have perished! In the short space of seven weeks one hundred thousand men have been cut off from the face of the earth! Had famine or pestilence swept away such a number of healthy men—had the earth opened and swallowed them up—had lightening stricken them to the earth, or had the lava from a volcano overwhelmed them, what consternation would have overspread the human race. But they perished more miserably than they could in any of those ways, and how little do the survivors think of their fate. They are dead, and they are forgotten. So little attention do we pay to the melancholy circumstance, that we hardly enquire into the causes of such dreadful destruction among the human race. Had small pox, yellow fever, or any other loathsome disease made such ravages among mankind, the skill and exertions of the world would have been put in requisition to eradicate such scourges to humanity. But when a vile mortal sacrifices thousands and tens of thousands of his fellow creatures, to his ambition and avarice, we hail him as the "deliverer of mankind" the "generous conquerer.—the commander of the legions of liberty,—the champion of the freedom of the seas," and a thousand other ridiculous titles. Is this infatuation? Is there no bounds to the ambition of this curse to mankind, and to the folly of his vile adherents? Has divine providence in wrath destined the world to destruction? Is civilization to give way to barbarism, and another dark age to succeed the present enlightened state of society? My countrymen, ye who rejoice at the success of the upstart Corsican, consider these questions.—*Ind. American.*

DIED.—In this town on Sunday morning last, Mrs. *ELIZABETH INGRAHAM*, widow of the late Mr. Timothy Ingraham, in the 87th year of her age.

—On Tuesday last, Mrs. *ABIGAIL HANDY*, widow of the late Charles Handy, Esq. in the 76th year of her age.

—At the Havanna, on board the Sloop Juliet of this port, on the 28th ult. Mr. *GEORGE W. WILLIAMS*, son of Mr. John Williams of this town, in the 26th year of his age.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF NEWPORT.

ENTERED.

Ship Union, Seabury, Liverpool: do. William & Henry, Hudson, ditto: do. Hampden Holmes, Havanna: Sloop Juliet, Lock ditto: do. Betsey, Carr, Richmond: do. Huntress, Earl, New-York: do. Aurora, Caboone, New-York.

CLEARED,

Sloop Fame, Waldin, New-York; do. Halcyon, Davis, ditto: Express, Wood, ditto: do. John Adams, Smith, Norfolk.

Arrived here on Sunday last, ship William & Henry, Hudson, of this port, in 45 days from Liverpool.—Sailed August 9th in company with the ships Charleston & Liverpool Packet, Clarke, for Charleston: Superior, Batter, Philadelphia: Olio, Ingraham, New-York: Otis, Thomas, ditto: Mount-Vernon, Stevens, Wiscasset: and a great number of others, whose names are not recollected.—Left at Liverpool, Ships Comet, Johnson, of and for Newport in 20 days: Resolution, Tarry, do. in 10 days: Bayard, Wood, do. uncertain: Eagle, Hudson, do. uncertain: George Washington, Gardner do. for New-Orleans: Alpheus, Sisson, of Warren, uncertain: Manhattan, Congdon, of New-York, uncertain: Oliver Ellsworth, Sketchley, do. in 2 or 3 days: Grand Sachem, Bachoun, do. for Sweden, in 10 days: Ito Burns, do. uncertain: Chatham, [illegible] for Charleston in 20 days: President Hinckley, of and for Boston in 3 [illegible] Adams, Nichols, do. for Charleston: Packet, Field, of and for Boston in [illegible] Enkley, ditto: Xenophon, Enkley, America, Adamson, ditto, in 20 and a great number of others.—Spoke a brig from Lisbon, for a the United States, having lost top-mast: it blowing fresh co derstand her name.—Saw two s loss of their top-masts.

Same day, ship Union, Se port, 45 days from Liverp company with the William & The ship Nancy, Capt. D arrived at Standgate Creek, gust 5th, from this port.

READING RO[OM]

THE Proprietor of the [illegible] Store, No. 1 & 2, Long-Wha[rf] the request of several Gentlemen) t[o] of a READING ROOM —Gentl[emen] to call and read the Proposals, wh[ich] will be found useful in plan, liber[al] worthy of the patronage of an enl[ightened] The Proprietor does not conten[d for] *ment* —He merely wishes to be in[demnified] *actual* expences.

Newport, Sept. 22, 1809.

Sales at Auction.

On TUESDAY next, October 3, 1809, *at* X *o'clock A. M. on* GYLES's *Wharf.*

THE Entire CARGO of the Ship WILLIAM & HENRY, from Liverpool, consisting of:—

7000 Bushels SALT.
40 Chaldrons of COAL:
40 Crates of Crockery WARE, assorted.
12 Casks PORTER, (86 dozen.)

Conditions at time and place of Sale.

RHODES & CAHOONE, *Auc'rs.*

Newport Sept. 29, 1809.

Sales at Auction.

THIS DAY, Sept. 30, 1809, *on* STEVENS's *Wharf.*

THE Cargo of the Ship HAMPDEN, Consisting of:—

108 Hogsheads, 33 Tierces, } Retailing *MOLASSES.*
18 Barrels, 7 Boxes, } White & brown *SUGARS.*

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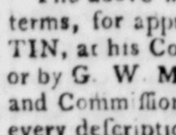

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MERCURY.

[illegible]site the BRICK-MARKET.

1809. [VOL. 49.—No. 2478.]

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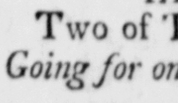

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Newport, Sept. 29, 1809.

that between the barge-boats fights of the Romans and Carthagenians, and the brilliant actions at Abouker and at Trafalgar, it will be difficult to force England into an analogy with Carthage. Such imaginary resemblances; such quaint antiquarian fancies may do in a society of Ciceroni to furnish a subject of sparkling discourse in the circles of the Parisian coteries, but will never find admission within the cabinet of the statesman. They suit the superficial genius of the French, who were always fonder of reasoning from analogies than from history and fact. The obscurity that envelopes the Carthagenian history, renders all such reasonings at best vague and unsatisfactory. Besides the disproportionate strength of the British navy to that of France; the insular and geographical position of Great-Britain, so favourable to naval aggrandizement; the excellence of her government founded in the affections of the people, are a combination of facts which find no parallel in the history of the world.

England, strong in the allegiance and confidence of her subjects, and defended by her impregnable navy, will sit supreme mistress of the ocean, and see the thrones of her adversaries sink into dust. Are Bonaparte and his troops more likely to be immortal than the British fleet; or is it not more probable that the latter will survive the revolutions of his fortunes, and exist when he and the armies he now commands shall be crumbled into dust, and scattered to the winds of Heaven. France, in the spirit with which which she makes war, has been compared to antient Rome—but there are other points of resemblance, not quite so flattering to the pride of Frenchmen. Machiavel, who has analized the sources of the Roman power, I think, ascribes the durability of her grandeur to the institutions of religion

" particularly indebted his wasted span,
" Pompilius for ..., ... a *Man.*"

THERE are very few vicious people, perhaps, who at intervals of sober reflection do not secretly indulge an expectation of reforming their lives. They imagine that there is "a more convenient season" ahead, which they will seize and improve. To-day they are too busy or too much indisposed in mind: to-morrow, or next year, things may change with them, they hope, for the better. Thus they go on from stage to stage, from youth to manhood, and thence to old age, always hoping but never finding. The "more convenient season" that they had all along been looking for never arrives. No infatuation is more fatal, nor is yet more general, than the vain delusive hope which leads us to put off from day to day the great work that must be done, or ourselves be forever undone.

What is life?—"A vapour"—"How soon passes the fragrance of the morning!" How soon the mid day sun is hidden beneath the horizon! What *security* has life? Can youth secure you? Ask the *young* tenants of the grave.—Can riches secure the life of the owner? No. All one's substance, how great soever it may be, is too little to purchase a single moment's reprieve.—Can power? Look at the Belshazzars, the Alexanders, and the Cæsars of the world.—Whilst they were at the highest point, in the very zenith of power, the arm of death arrested them, and there was no deliverer. Mortal man, how desirable or how favorable soever be his outward circumstances, has no claim to, or certainty of, a single day or even a single moment beyond the present time.

But putting aside the considerations of the *shortness and uncertainty* of life, and assuming the supposition that human life were long, and considerably secure from shocks and accidents, yet even *then* the procrastinator would, in all probability, work out his ruin at last. The man or woman that has lived thirty, forty, or fifty years, and for all that time has been putting off things of the first concernment, would be very likely to do so to the end, though life were spun out to the age of Methuselah. As, by the laws of gravitation, a heavy body falling towards the centre has its velocity increased every moment of its descent; so, in the moral world, by every new step that is taken in the downhill road, it becomes harder and yet harder still to stop or check the fatal progress.

The sum of the whole matter is plainly this: Whoever declines setting about the work of reformation NOW, has no good reason to expect or hope that the work will ever be done.

New Grainary & Grocery Store,

No. 11, *Long-Wharf.*

WILL be kept constantly for Sale CORN and MEAL, wholesale and retail.—*Also*, Flour, Salt, Molasses, Gin, Rum, Brandy, Sugars of various kinds, Coffee; and Teas of different qualities.

Also for Sale, Rice, Pimento, Ginger, Soap; Candles, and a quantity of Butter, by the firkin.

The above Goods will be sold wholesale and retail, for cash or approved credit.

Wanted to purchase, a Quantity of CORN and RYE, for which Cash will be given.

Just received and for sale as above,

SIXTEEN Hundred bushels Exuma SALT of a very superior quality, suitable for dairies or family use, as cheap as can be bought in this state.—*Also for Sale*, Snuff, Tobacco, New-York Soap, English Starch, and 10 Hogsheads of 3d proof Antigua Rum, and 1 Hogshead of 4th proof Jamaica Rum, of an excellent flavour, and 3 pipes of Gin.—*Also*, 50 Pipes of 4th proof Spanish Brandy; 50 quarter casks Sherry Wine; 25 boxes excellent Raisins, 25 boxes Chocolate; and a quantity of well fastened merchantable Boards.

Also for Sale 250 Meal Bags.

WILLIAM COGGESHALL.

Agent for the Exuma Company.

Newport, August 11, 1809.

TO LET,

THE HOUSE on Thames Street, called the WANTON House.—Apply to

B. HAZARD.

Newport, June 2, 1809.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

every ev...

and ... *ROUSMANIERE*,

The ... ft received, and has for sale at his AS ju... *Classical Book and Stationary Store*, ... *Long Wharf.* (as cheap as at any ... America,) a number of new and with... are in fluctuating publications, just from the press, ... cended which are the following, viz.

Delos... nton Abbey; a series of letwhich, it ... gious subjects, 1 vol. 12mo.—The clined, he ... speaking of this work, says "we how dearly ... nion, that the reader of "Thornperity of his ... will be both pleased and instructwisdom ... woulfor's style is perspicuous; and crimes and ... interwoven with the usual more durable ... common charm of novels, a Egypt; an act ... grateful to the christian of graven on the ... ination. There is a *sprink*called down ... vine Oracles throughout the his head. Bu... enders it *unique* and valuable: opportunity to ... asperity, inculcates the pracof his miscon... beneficent precepts, and exand terrific pr... htest examples."

cover the ocea... : a tale of Flodden Field, build up arou... cott 2 vols. 12mo.

surpassing in ... ations on Chemistry—in structure of ... ments of that science are familiBy a single m... and illustrated by experiments commerce of ... To which are added, some late tion of Europe... the subject of the fixed Alkathe desolation ... cription and plate of the Pneundismayed ... cistern of Yale College, and a short acparrie ... ment of artificial mineral waters in the U. S. fine... an appendix, consisting of treatises on pa... ying, Tanning and Currying.—1 vol.

The Trial of the Duke of York embracing the minutes of evidence, complete, as taken in the House of Commons together with an accurate account of the charges exhibited against his royal highness. Likewise the highly interesting memoir of Mrs. Clarke from her infancy to the present time, illustrated with a beautiful portrait, from an original drawing. The whole taken from authentic documents. In 1 vol. 8vo.

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Rowe's devout exercises of the heart, 1 vol.—and a great variety of other valuable theological works.

MEDICAL WORKS.

Wilson on Febrile Diseases 1 vol.—*Currie's Medical Reports.—Hamilton on Purgative Medicines—Townsend's Guide to Health—Cheselden's Anatomy.—Bell's Surgery—Rush's Medical Works, and many other valuable Medical Books*, are for sale as above.

Just received as above

More than twenty different kinds of MESSAGE and VISITING CARDS, some of which are very elegant:—A very large assortment of large and small BIBLES, TESTAMENTS, PRAYER, PSLAM and HYMN-BOOKS:—And a very large assortment of ACCOUNT-BOOKS, made by a real workman, and of good paper—and every description of SCHOOL-BOOKS in use in this State—all which will be sold (wholesale and retail) as cheap as at any Store in America.

Newport, Sept. 15, 1809.

Abraham & George Tilley,

HAVE for Sale at their ROPE STORE, No. 90, Thames-street, 3 doors south of Market-square, by wholesale and retail, Cordage from 1-2 inch, to 6 thread rating, bolt-rope, warming, spun yarn, marline, house line, white rope, lead, log and reel lines, bed cords, sewing and seine twine, small fishing lines, &c.—Also for sale, 10 or 12 cwt. of Swede's square and flat bar iron, cheap for cash.—*Also*, An Assortment of Groceries at retail.—Cordage and Cables of any dimension made at short notice, and warranted equal to any in the United States—From the convenience of having a Rope Store so near the shipping, where may be had at all times, an Assortment of Rigging, as cheap as can be bought in this town, they flatter themselves that they shall meet the encouragement of the public in general.

Newport, August 2, 1809.

John F. Townsend & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform the Public of their Removal to the Store, No. 127, Thames-street, at the sign of the Golden Eagle, lately occupied by Mr. J. Boone, where they offer for Sale, a large and well chosen Assortment of DRY GOODS, comprising almost every article in demand, as cheap as can be purchased in Newport.

Newport, Sept. 8, 1809.

Godfrey Wenwood,

HAS FOR SALE,

On the most reasonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour of the first quality; Molasses by the gallon; coarse and blown Salt by the bushel; Ginger and Pearl-Ash by retail.—Also Mystic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

Hops by the pound; Malt by the bushel or smaller quantity; Wheat Bran by the bushel; Coal by the bushel.—*Also*, A quantity of Bricks and Tile, made of Pipe Clay, suitable for Ovens.

Newport, December 31, 1809.

ATTENTION!!!

THE Subscribers contemplating a Dissolution of Partnership an adjustment of their Accounts becomes necessary; they therefore solicit all such as are indebted to them by Note or Account to make immediate payment as their business will shortly be closed.

NATHANIEL SWEET, & Co.

Newport, July 8, 1809.

William Engs & Son,

No. 170, *Thames-Street.*

HAVE lately received and keep constantly for Sale, a very extensive variety of IRONMONGERY & HARDWARE GOODS Also, many articles in the Ship Chandlery line, a large Assortment of Nails of the best qualities; Steel of various kinds; sheet Lead; sheet Iron; seine Twine; brass Kettles, &c. &c.

Newport, June 16, 1809.

Christopher Fowler,

HAS removed his Store and Counting-House to WOOD'S Wharf, where he has constantly for Sale Fresh Flour of the first quality, for family use, by wholesale or single barrel.

Newport, July 27, 1809.

Lopez & Dexter,

Have just received and for Sale, on liberal terms.

SEVEN Bales India coloured GOODS, consisting of Putna, Stripes, Romal and Frockfoys Handkerchiefs, and India Checks.—*Also*, 5 Cases Calicoes; 3 Bales superfine and low priced Broadcloths; 2 cases furniture Chintz.

Newport, Sept. 1, 1809.

Now Landing, and for Sale by

LOPEZ & DEXTER,

SEVENTY Boxes Havanna brown SUGARS of a superior quality.

Newport, Sept 1, 1809.

EVENING SCHOOL.

JOHN RODMAN'S EVENING SCHOOL will be opened on the 25th instant.

Newport, Sept. 13, 1809.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having been duly appointed Administrators on the estate of FRANCIS MALBONE, late of Newport deceased, and having given bond as the law directs for the faithful discharge of the trust committed to them, request all persons who are indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands against it, to exhibit them to us.

S. MALBONE. } *Adm'rs.*
R. MALBONE, }

Newport, Sept. 1, 1809.

FINAL NOTICE.

THE Subscribers finding their former Notice respecting the settlement of their Accounts neglected by a number of persons, hereby notify such persons that all those unsettled Accounts which may be of more than one year standing on the 1st of October next, will at that time be put into the hands of an Attorney for settlement.

EDMUND T. WARING,
W. TURNER,
DAVID KING.

Newport, August 12, 1809.

MOLASSES, &c.

GEORGE W. MARTIN,

No. 2 *Church-street.*

HAS for Sale 10 Hogsheads and 15 Tierces best retailing Molasses.—Also, just received, 20 Firkins cheap Butter, suitable for family use.

Newport, July 22, 1809.

TWO HOUSES TO LET.

THE HOUSE No. 212, Thames-Street, being lately put in excellent repair, having five rooms on a floor, and situated in a pleasant part of the Town.—*Also*, The House, No. 202, in the same street, at present occupied by Mr. *Horatio S. Dexter.*—Persons wishing to hire either of the above Houses, may know the terms by applying to HENRY BULL, at his Store, next door North of the Coffee-House.

Newport, Sept. 1, 1809.

TO LET,

THE HOUSE and the two Shops in front, occupied by the late Mrs. *Hannah Church*, next northward of Dr. David King's, in Thames-Street.—For terms, apply to

JOSEPH L. BAKER.

Newport, Sept. 1, 1809.

TO LET,

THE South half of the Dwelling-House, No. 198, in Thames-Street.—Possession may be had in about six weeks.—For terms apply to

THOMAS ROBINSON.

Newport, 5th mo. 16*th* 1809.

New Publications.

Wanton & Rathbone,

HAVE just received at their Circulating Library, No. 93, Thames-street, a few doors north of the Coffee-House, a variety of late and interesting Publications, for Sale or Circulation, among which are:—Memoirs of Mrs. Elizabeth Carter, 1 vol. 8vo.—The Trial of the Duke of York, and memoirs of Mrs. Clarke, 1 vol 8vo. Child of Thirty-Six Fathers, a Romance, 2 vols. Abaellino, the bravo of Venice, a Romance, 1 vol. Gertrude of Wyoming, a poem, by Campbell, 1 vol. Ronaldsha, a romance, 1 vol.—Coelebs, in search of a wife, 2 volumes.

Also, A few more copies of Memoirs of Thomas Jefferson; Thaddeus of Warsaw; Hungarian Brothers; Exile of Erin; Woman, or Ida of Athens; Memoirs of an American Lady; Letters from the Mountains, &c.—They have lately received One Thousand more Volumes of Novels, Histories, Plays and Magazines, &c. for Circulation.—*Also*, Just received and for sale as above, and at their Hat and Stationary Store, corner of Market-square, an assortment of Stationary, comprising 100 reams Cap and Pot No. 1, 2, and 3.—Writing Paper; some few reams fine wove and wove hot pressed Letter Paper; Holland Quills, from 25 Cents to 3 Dollars per Hundred; Pen Knives; best red, and various coloured Wafers; Pocket Books; Music and Drawing Paper, &c.

Just received at their Hat Store, several Cases of Men's and Youths felt, plated castor and beaver Hats; 2 cases Men's superfine beaver, wide and common brim.—An assortment of Bibles for schools and families, with plates.—School Books by the dozen or single.—Paper Hangings and Borders a great variety.—Just received; the Star in the East, a Sermon preached in the parish church of St. James's, Bristol; republished for the benefit of the Connecticut Bible Society.

Newport, Sept. 15, 1809.

Green Tea,

OF a flavour uncommonly agreeable, *(Fresh)* is now retailing by GEORGE W. MARTIN, at the very moderate price of Eight Shillings per lb.

Also just received, 50 bbls. Alexandria fresh Flour; 2000 wt. first quality loaf and lump Sugars: 50 boxes Sperm and Tallow Candles: 100 gross Corks: superior Claret: Frail Figs, &c. &c.

Newport, Church-street, Sept. 15, 1809.

For Freight, Charter, or Sale,

THE good brig AGENORIA, two decks, completely fitted for sea, burthen about 160 tons, and will carry 200 tons; she may be ready to take a cargo in 3 or 4 days. If freighted to a port where Sugars may answer, 80 Hogsheads of Clayed and Muscavado, from Martinique, is ready to be put on board, or will be sold at a liberal credit, and entitled to debenture.—*To Let*, Part of a House situated on Prospect-Hill.—Apply to

CONSTANT TABER.

Newport, Sept. 15, 1809.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED from this Post, on the evening of the 13th inst. JAMES WOODBURY, a private in Capt. William C. Baen's Company, 4th U. S. Regiment of Infantry, aged 25 years; five feet ten inches high, light complexion, light hazle eyes, light hair, by occupation a yeoman; had on and carried away with him a short blue jacket, a striped swandown vest, dark brown woollen overhalls, an old castor hat, &c.

Whoever will apprehend said Deserter, and deliver him at this post, or to the commanding Officer of any Garrison in the United States, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges.

WILLIAM C. BAEN,

Capt. 4th U. S. Regiment of Infantry.

Rose-Island, Newport Harbour, }
September 14, 1809. }

FOR SALE,

THE building in Bridge-street, with the Lot of Land thereto belonging, hitherto occupied as a Cabinet maker's shop; being calculated for a Dwelling-House, it has an excellent frame, and at a small expence could be finished.—*Also*, The Dwelling-House and Lot of Land thereto belonging, next eastward, at present occupied by Capt. *Cornelius Bennett*; very convenient for a small family.—*Also*, One divided fifth part of the House in Coddington street, next eastward of Mr. *Perry Weaver's*, consisting of two Chambers, a room in the garret, a part of the cellar, and an equal right in the yard, with a Garden Lot set off. *Also*, A variety of Cabinet maker's Tools, and some excellent Mahogany.—Apply to

SOLOMON TOWNSEND,
JOHN F. TOWNSEND.

Newport, July 4, 1809.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET,

A BRICK HOUSE on the Hill, next but one to the Rev. Mr. Tenney's Meeting-House.—For terms apply to

WILLIAM ELLERY.

Newport, August 17, 1809.

VALUABLE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE,

THAT large and spacious DWELLING-HOUSE, the well-known Stand occupied by the Subscriber as a Tavern, in the town of Westerly. There is on the premises two good barns, chaise-house, shed and other out buildings. An excellent kitchen garden, and a well of water near the door; the buildings are all in excellent repair, the House is exceedingly well calculated for a Tavern and is about eight rods from Pawcatuck Bridge, and is on the post road leading to Newport and New-London; part of the above described House is occupied by the proprietors of the Washington Bank. The Post-Office is also kept in the same building.—It is unnecessary to go further into the particulars respecting the conveniences of said stand.

Also, A FARM about a mile north of Pawcatuck Bridge, containing about 64 Acres, with a Dwelling-House thereon standing. A new barn, corn house and cheese-house have lately been erected. For fertility of soil and pleasantness of situation, it is exceeded by few in the town; it is divided into convenient lots by a good and substantial stone wall, and is well watered by never failing springs.

Any person inclining to purchase the above property, on reasonable terms will be easy, and terms made known by applying to

PAUL RHODES.

Westerly (Rhode-Island) August 5, 1809.

that between the barge-boats fights of the Romans and Carthagenians, and the brilliant actions at Abouker and at Trafalgar, it will be difficult to force England into an analogy with Carthage. Such imaginary resemblances; such quaint antiquarian fancies may do in a society of Ciceroni to furnish a subject of sparkling discourse in the circles of the Parisian coteries, but will never find admission within the cabinet of the statesman. They suit the superficial genius of the French, who were always fonder of reasoning from analogies than from history and fact. The obscurity that envelopes the Carthagenian history, renders all such reasonings at best vague and unsatisfactory. Besides the disproportionate strength of the British navy to that of France; the insular and geographical position of Great-Britain, so favourable to naval aggrandizement; the excellence of her government founded in the affections of the people, are a combination of facts which find no parallel in the history of the world.

England, strong in the allegiance and confidence of her subjects, and defended by her impregnable navy, will sit supreme mistress of the ocean, and see the thrones of her adversaries sink into dust. Are Bonaparte and his troops more likely to be immortal than the British fleet; or is it not more probable that the latter will survive the revolutions of his fortunes, and exist when he and the armies he now commands shall be crumbled into dust, and scattered to the winds of Heaven. France, in the spirit with which which she makes war, has been compared to antient Rome—but there are other points of resemblance, not quite so flattering to the pride of Frenchmen. Machiavel, who has analized the sources of the Roman power, I think, ascribes the durability of her grandeu to the institutions of religior

particularly indebte his wasted span,
Pompilius for rifler, a Man."

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Also for Sale, 250 Meal Bags.

WILLIAM COGGESHALL.
Agent for the Progressive Company.
Newport, August 11, 1809.

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B. HAZARD.
Newport, June 24, 1809.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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cover the oce n: a tale of Flodden Field, build up arou cott 2 vols. 12mo.

surpassing in ations on Chemistry—in structure of p ments of that science are familiBy a single m d and illustrated by experiments commerce of t To which are added, some late tion of Europe the subject of the fixed Alkathe desolatio undismayed cription and plate of the Pneupartic cistern of Yale College, and a short acfinement of artificial mineral waters in the U. S. pasth an appendix, consisting of treatises on ne ying, Tanning and Currying.—1 vol.

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Newport, June 16, 1809.

Christopher Fowler,

HAS removed his Store and Counting-House to Wood's Wharf, where he has constantly for Sale *Fresh* Flour of the first quality, for family use, by wholesale or single barrel.

Newport, July 27, 1809.

Lopez & Dexter,

Have just received and for Sale, on liberal terms.

SEVEN Bales India coloured GOODS, consisting of Putna, Stripes, Romal and Frockfoys Handkerchiefs, and India Checks.—*Also*, 5 Cases Calicoes; 3 Bales superfine and low priced Broadcloths; 2 cases furniture Chintz.

Newport, Sept. 1, 1809.

Now Landing, and for Sale by
LOPEZ & DEXTER,
SEVENTY Boxes Havanna brown SUGARS of a superior quality.

Newport, Sept 1, 1809.

EVENING SCHOOL.

JOHN RODMAN'S Evening School will be opened on the 25th instant.

Newport, Sept. 13, 1809.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having been duly appointed Administrators on the estate of FRANCIS MALBONE, late of Newport deceased, and having given bond as the law directs for the faithful discharge of the trust committed to them, request all persons who are indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands against it, to exhibit them to us.

S. MALBONE. } *Adm'rs.*
R. MALBONE, }

Newport, Sept. 1, 1809.

FINAL NOTICE.

THE Subscribers finding their former Notice respecting the settlement of their Accounts neglected by a number of persons, hereby notify such persons that all those unsettled Accounts which may be of more than one year standing on the 1st of October next, will at that time be put into the hands of an Attorney for settlement.

EDMUND T. WARING,
W. TURNER,
DAVID KING.

Newport, August 12, 1809.

MOLASSES, &c.

GEORGE W. MARTIN,
No. 2 *Church-street.*

HAS for Sale 10 Hogsheads and 15 Tierces best retailing Molasses.—Also, just received, 20 Firkins cheap Butter, suitable for family use.

Newport, July 22, 1809.

TWO HOUSES TO LET.

THE HOUSE No. 212, Thames-Street, being lately put in excellent repair, having five rooms on a floor, and situated in a pleasant part of the Town.—*Also*, The House, No. 202, in the same street, at present occupied by Mr. *Horatio S. Dexter*.—Persons wishing to hire either of the above Houses, may know the terms by applying to HENRY BULL, at his Store, next door North of the Coffee-House.

Newport, Sept. 1, 1809.

TO LET,

THE HOUSE, and the two Shops in front, occupied by the late Mrs. *Hannah Church*, next northward of Dr. David King's, in Thames-Street.—For terms, apply to
JOSEPH L. BAKER.
Newport, Sept. 1, 1809.

TO LET,

THE South half of the Dwelling-House, No. 198, in Thames Street.—Possession may be had in about six weeks.—For terms apply to
THOMAS ROBINSON.
Newport, 5th mo. 16th 1809.

New Publications.

Wanton & Rathbone,

HAVE just received at their Circulating Library, No. 93, Thames-street, a few doors north of the Coffee-House, a variety of late and interesting Publications, for Sale or Circulation, among which are:—Memoirs of Mrs. Elizabeth Carter, 1 vol. 8vo.—The Trial of the Duke of York, and memoirs of Mrs. Clarke, 1 vol 8vo. Child of Thirty-Six Fathers, a Romance, 2 vols. Abaellino, the bravo of Venice, a Romance, 1 vol. Gertrude of Wyoming, a poem, by Campbell, 1 vol. Ronaldsha, a romance, 1 vol.—Coelebs, in search of a wife, 2 volumes.

Also, A few more copies of Memoirs of Thomas Jefferson; Thaddeus of Warsaw; Hungarian Brothers; Exile of Erin; Woman, or Ida of Athens; Memoirs of an American Lady; Letters from the Mountains, &c.—They have lately received One Thousand more Volumes of Novels, Histories, Plays and Magazines, &c. for Circulation.—*Also*, Just received and for sale as above, and at their Hat and Stationary Store, corner of Market-square, an assortment of Stationary, comprising 100 reams Cap and Pot No. 1, 2, and 3. Writing Paper; some few reams fine wove and wove hot pressed Letter Paper; Holland Quills, from 25 Cents to 3 Dollars per Hundred; Pen Knives; best red, and various coloured Wafers; Pocket Books; Music and Drawing Paper, &c.

Just received at their Hat Store, several Cases of Men's and Youths felt, plated castor and beaver Hats; 2 cases Men's superfine beaver, wide and common brim.—An assortment of Bibles for schools and families, with plates.—School Books by the dozen or single.—Paper Hangings and Borders a great variety.—Just received, the Star in the East, a Sermon preached in the parish church of St. James's, Bristol; republished for the benefit of the Connecticut Bible Society.

Newport, Sept. 15, 1809.

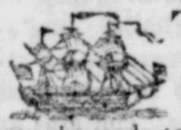
Green Tea,

OF a flavour uncommonly agreeable, *(Fresh)* is now retailing by GEORGE W. MARTIN, at the very moderate price of Eight Shillings per lb.

Also just received, 50 bbls. Alexandria fresh Flour; 2000 wt. first quality loaf and lump Sugars: 50 boxes Sperm and Tallow Candles: 100 gross Corks: superior Claret: Frail Figs, &c. &c.

Newport, Church-street, Sept. 15, 1809.

For Freight, Charter, or Sale,



THE good brig AGENORIA, two decks, completely fitted for sea, burthen about 160 tons, and will carry 200 tons; she may be ready to take a cargo in 3 or 4 days. If freighted to a port where Sugars may answer, 80 Hogsheads of Clayed and Muscavado, from Martinique, is ready to be put on board, or will be sold at a liberal credit, and entitled to debenture.—*To Let*, Part of a House situated on Prospect-Hill.—Apply to
CONSTANT TABER.
Newport, Sept. 15, 1809.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED from this Post, on the evening of the 13th inst. JAMES WOODBURY, a private in Capt. William C. Baen's Company, 4th U. S. Regiment of Infantry, aged 25 years; five feet ten inches high, light complexion, light hazle eyes, light hair, by occupation a yeoman; had on and carried away with him a short blue jacket, a striped swandown vest, dark brown woollen overhalls, an old castor hat, &c.

Whoever will apprehend said Deserter, and deliver him at this post, or to the commanding Officer of any Garrison in the United States, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges.

WILLIAM C. BAEN,
Capt. 4th U. S. Regiment of Infantry.
Rose-Island, Newport Harbour, September 14, 1809.

FOR SALE,

THE building in Bridge-street, with the Lot of Land thereto belonging, hitherto occupied as a Cabinet maker's shop; being calculated for a Dwelling-House, it has an excellent frame, and at a small expence could be finished.—*Also*, The Dwelling-House and Lot of Land thereto belonging, next eastward, at present occupied by Capt. *Cornelius Bennett*; very convenient for a small family.—*Also*, One divided fifth part of the House in Coddington street, next eastward of Mr. *Perry Weaver's*, consisting of two Chambers, a room in the garret, a part of the cellar, and an equal right in the yard, with a Garden Lot set off. *Also*, A variety of Cabinet maker's Tools, and some excellent Mahogany.—Apply to
SOLOMON TOWNSEND,
JOHN F. TOWNSEND.
Newport, July 4, 1809.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET,

A BRICK HOUSE on the Hill, next but one to the Rev. Mr. Tenney's Meeting-House.—For terms apply to
WILLIAM ELLERY.
Newport, August 17, 1809.

VALUABLE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE,

THAT large and spacious DWELLING-HOUSE, the well-known stand occupied by the Subscriber as a Tavern, in the town of Westerly. There is on the premises two good barns, chaise-house, shed and other out buildings. An excellent kitchen garden, and a well of water near the door; the buildings are all in excellent repair, the House is exceedingly well calculated for a Tavern and is about eight rods from Pawcatuck Bridge, and is on the post road leading to Newport and New-London; part of the above described House is occupied by the proprietors of the Washington Bank. The Post-Office is also kept in the same building.—It is unnecessary to go further into the particulars respecting the conveniences of said stand.

Also, A FARM about a mile north of Pawcatuck Bridge, containing about 64 Acres, with a Dwelling-House thereon standing. A new barn, corn-house and cheese-house have lately been erected. For fertility of soil and pleasantness of situation, it is exceeded by few in the town; it is fenced into convenient lots by a good and substantial stone wall, and is well watered by never failing springs.

Any person inclining to purchase the above property, the payments will be easy, and terms made known by applying to
PAUL RHODES.
Westerly, (Rhode-Island) August 5, 1809.